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Algiers — 6,000 Drs. Iraq — 115,000 Dinar — 9,000 Bob
Astana — 2,000 Drs. Israel — 1,250 Portuguese — 725 Esc.
Bahrain — 2,000 Drs. Italy — 1,000 Lira. Dakar — 6,500 Bob
Bolivia — 50,000 Drs. Jordan — 450 Pts. Rep. of Ireland — 75 P.
Canada — C\$1.195 Kenya — 500,000 Saudi Arabia — 7,000 R.
Croatia — C.F. 1,000 Kuwait — 500 Pts. Spain — 125 Pesos
Denmark — 10,000 Drs. Libya — LDs. 640 Sweden — 1,200 SEK
Egypt — EP 2,750 Luxembourg — 500 Lira. Switzerland — 2,500 SF.
Finland — 8,000 FM. Monaco — 100 Francs. Turkey — TL 1,500 TL
Germany — 2,700 DM. Netherlands — 300 R. U.S.A. — 300 Dollars
Great Britain — 12,000 Pounds. Norway — 8,000 NOK. U.S. Mil. Euro — 10,000
Greece — 110 Drs. Nigeria — 4 Naira. Yugoslavia — 1,200 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Indian Paratroops In House-to-House Battle With Tamils

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — India dropped airborne commandos, backed by tanks and heavy artillery, into the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna on Monday as fighting continued in intense house-to-house battles with Tamil separatist guerrillas, according to an Indian diplomat here.

Eighteen Indians have been killed and 70 wounded since Friday, the Indian High Commission press counselor, Lakshmi Puri, said Monday.

She said about 6,000 Indian troops and policemen were fighting in Jaffna, the center of Tamil resistance. An additional 5,000 Indian troops have been sent to Eastern Province, she said, and at least a thousand more are elsewhere in northern Sri Lanka.

Sri Lankans say they believe there are about 1,000 armed Tamil rebels still fighting.

Sri Lankan military officials said the Indians were being ambushed as they moved house-to-house in

search of militants and their bases and weapons.

Indian officials said messages intercepted between posts of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam indicated that 163 Tamils had died in the last four days. Indian troops have recovered only 13 Tamil guerrilla bodies, Mrs. Puri said.

About 260 Tamils have been taken prisoner in the north and east, according to the Indians.

Complete and independent casualty figures are impossible to obtain because the Jaffna Peninsula is under curfew, and no journalists are allowed to enter the area. Telephone communications are poor or nonexistent.

The Indian High Commission, the equivalent of an embassy in Commonwealth countries, said Monday that fighting had been heaviest around Jaffna's historic fort and in the villages of Chumakam and Urumbarai. Smaller operations took place in the eastern regions of Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

Sri Lankan officials said they thought the leader of the Tamil Tigers, Velpillai Prabhakaran, might be in Urumbarai, where the Indian air drop took place today.

The Tamil Tigers, who have defied Indian efforts to disarm them as part of a peace accord worked out between Colombo and New Delhi that would give them a place in the political process if they laid down their weapons, accused the Indians on Monday of the indiscriminate killing of civilians.

Mrs. Puri said she could not say that no civilians had died, but she added that the Indian forces were "doing everything to prevent harm coming to civilians."

Most civilians in the Jaffna Peninsula have been sent to temples or schools for safety, she said.

The Tigers, the last of the guerrilla armies in the field fighting for an independent Tamil nation, or Tamil Eelam, in ethnic Sinhalese-dominated Sri Lanka, have been accused of killing more than 200 Sri Lankans in the last two weeks.

Some roads were flooded, and there were long lines at gas stations and on highways as people headed inland. Grocery shelves were stripped of batteries, bread and other supplies.



Israeli soldiers patrolling Ramallah on Monday after a West Bank woman was shot and killed during a disturbance.

Kiosk Floridians Flee From Hurricane

MIAMI (AP) — An approaching hurricane brought powerful thunderstorms to southern Florida on Monday, prompting some residents and tourists to flee inland and others to stock up on staples.

The storm, designated Floyd, cut power lines along the southwestern coast, and schools were closed in many areas. It was upgraded from a tropical storm to a minimal hurricane when its winds reached 75 mph (120 kph).

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U.S. Conservatives Fret Over Success

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American conservative movement, which by many measures is more powerful than it has ever been, is going through a season of frustration, division and discontent.

At a time when many conservative ideas have come to be accepted in mainstream American thought, conservatives find themselves on the political defensive on many fronts, near despair over Judge Robert H. Bork's imperiled Supreme Court nomination and deeply divided over who should carry the standard of the coalition that Ronald Reagan helped build.

At the same time, that coalition is straining under the weight of the contradictions inherent in any broad-based political alliance. Many fault lines are visible: the religious conservatives against free-spirited libertarians, supply-siders against

fiscally orthodox, the longtime movement loyalists against the more recent converts.

The view that conservatives are in trouble comes not from hopeful liberals but from fretful conservatives.

At their most alarmed, they fear they are witnessing what R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr., an editor and columnist, has called "the coming conservative crack-up."

Kevin Phillips, the conservative analyst who predicted the rise of a Republican majority nearly two decades ago, now sees a strong possibility of Republican — and conservative — decline.

For more optimistic conservatives, the ferment within the movement is a sign of how broad and healthy the movement has become.

George Nash, the author of "The Conservative Intellectual Movement in America Since 1945," a See POLITICS, Page 2

Towers Financial Corp. has asked John F. Lehman Jr., the former U.S. Navy secretary, to lead its plan to restructure Pan American World Airways. Page 19.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Senator Paul Simon of Illinois is looming larger in a shrinking field of Democratic White House hopefuls. Page 4.

■ The first game of the world chess championship was drawn in Spain. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. and the rest of the world widened in September. Page 17.

■ Dow close: DOWN 10.77
U.S. Banks were closed Monday for Columbus Day.

Glasnost Perplexes Satellites

Gorbachev's Leniency Stirs Both Hope and Uncertainty

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's calls for increased freedom of expression and economic reconstruction have provoked important shifts in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Where Moscow was once the dominant force of conservatism, stamping out grass-roots activism in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, it is now regarded as an active crusader for change in the Communist world.

Moreover, the Kremlin's new leniency has sparked a debate about how far to take the new-found free-

dom Moscow has given, according to interviews with intellectuals, party officials and dissidents in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia and East Germany.

The consensus among them is that Mr. Gorbachev's reform drive has captured the imagination of much of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev has tried to persuade rather than impose, allowing

First of two articles

for differences among states but also causing uncertainty among the various leaders.

More liberal governments, such as Hungary's, are struggling to discover the outer limits of permissible reform. More conservative ones, such as Czechoslovakia's, are trying to determine if there are maximum requirements of change they must fulfill.

While the Hungarian-style quest for bolder political and economic reforms appears to pose serious risks for the Soviet leadership, experts in Moscow regard the push for radical change as the best hedge against the economic slump that persists in much of Eastern Europe.

In the end, "said a Western specialist in Eastern bloc affairs, "one who would be stronger is the spirit of glasnost.

The ferment became evident in April when Mr. Gorbachev appeared at the site of the most recent armed conflict between Soviet troops and Central Europeans.

In Prague, where 19 years ago Soviet tanks rolled through the streets and chilled the Czech "spring," the Kremlin leader called for a new era of glasnost, or openness, across Central Europe.

With that speech he seemed to loosen the ideological hammer lock that Moscow has held over the region for 40 years. Part of glasnost, he suggested, was at least a degree of national autonomy.

Some Poles, for example, have glorified the Kremlin leader in a new popular Polish rock ballad.

"Spring blows from the east," it goes, "Mikhail, the renewer."

The reform drive could eventually

See GLASNOST, Page 8

To Our Readers

IHT to Print in Tokyo

THE International Herald Tribune will begin printing in Tokyo on Nov. 20 in an important expansion of its presence in Asia.

Lee Huebner, the publisher, said in an announcement: "By printing in Japan we can serve readers in Tokyo on the same morning we are printed and can reach the rest of our Japanese readers in the afternoon. This will make the IHT an even more valuable newspaper to a growing number of readers."

The announcement was made at the newspaper's Paris headquarters at a meeting with Moriyuki Motono, the Japanese ambassador to France; other Japanese diplomats; and correspondents of the Japanese press.

The new printing site will be the newspaper's third in Asia after Hong Kong and Singapore. Distribution in Japan will be undertaken with the Mainichi newspapers. Sold in 164 countries, the IHT has a paid circulation of more than 170,000 copies daily.

Tokyo will be the 10th printing site for the IHT, which is celebrating this year its 100th anniversary.

M. Gorbachev's speech has reverberated in recent months throughout most of the Eastern bloc, encouraging displays of independence rarely seen among Moscow's satellites.

East Germans, including the Communist Party leader, Erich Honecker, responded with the biggest rush of visits to West Germany since a barbed-wire fence was erected between the two German states.

The Poles reacted with a sudden and emotional outpouring of long-held resentments about the Soviet Union's treatment of Poland during World War II.

But last week, the Polish government followed Moscow's lead by unveiling the most far-reaching reform measures since the rise of the Solidarity trade union movement in 1980.

The Bulgarians and the Hungarians have also moved quickly to seize the opening provided by Mr. Gorbachev, introducing extensive packages of economic and political changes.

Still, throughout much of Central Europe, memories of one Soviet crackdown or another haunt the spirit of glasnost.

"I was by chance in Prague when the Soviet tanks rolled in," a leading Yugoslav banker recalled recently. "It is something that you only want to see once."

Despite the presence of troops, dashed hopes for change and their ossified governments, many East Europeans seem inspired by Mr. Gorbachev and eager for a new wave of reform.

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See GLASNOST, Page 8

U.S. Gulf Fleet Is Said to Seek Expanded Role Against Iranians

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

— The U.S. military command in the Gulf is seeking approval from Washington to attack any Iranian gunboat that fires on merchant vessels calling for assistance, regardless of their national flag, according to Western sources.

The request for greater military latitude to strike Iranian forces originated in the Gulf, allowing them to confront Iranian gunboats directly when they are detected stalking civilian oil tankers.

If your house is flooding, you fix the leak, you don't mop up the water," the official said.

Though presidential approval to be a logical next step for military com-

manders to pursue, it also would proper the United States across a major threshold.

Up to now, the Reagan administration has narrowly defined the U.S. military mission in the Gulf, reserving U.S. warships to escorting U.S.-flag vessels, most prominently 11 reflagged tankers from Kuwait.

This policy has allowed the United States to maintain official neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war and to preserve an option to rebuild relations with Iran after any international settlement is imposed.

The Soviet Union, which is also neutral in the war, has kept its lines open to both the Iraqi and Iranian regimes, and concerns over Soviet inroads in the region have been a complicating factor for U.S. officials.

Adopting a stronger military posture against Iran would probably win popular support in the United States and might find support in Congress.

But it also would ally U.S. and Iraqi armed forces in a joint effort to destroy Iran's economic oil lifeline and prevent the Iranian Navy from retaliating against neutral shipping in the Gulf.

Pressure from military commanders apparently is growing potentially putting the White House in conflict with the military over the level of political support in the United States for the task they have been given.

■ Use of Exocet Reported

Iraqi jet fighters hit an Iranian-operated tanker with an Exocet missile on Monday, setting the vessel ablaze and killing two crew members, according to Gulf-based marine salvage executives quoted by The Associated Press.

The tanker was identified as the 21,166-ton Marjan II, a shuttle tanker operated by Iran under Panamanian registry. It was attacked about 60 miles (100 kilometers) south of the Iranian port of Bushire, the executives said.

Geneticist Wins Nobel For Medicine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The 1987 Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded Monday to a Japanese geneticist, Susumu Tonegawa, for his discovery of how the body's immune cells learn to recognize and attack invading organisms.

In its citation, the Nobel Assembly said Mr. Tonegawa had shown in a pioneering set of experiments how the body's immune cells re-shuffle their genetic material to recognize and attack invading organisms that the body has never encountered before.

The assembly said that Mr. Tonegawa, 48, wrote an influential scientific paper in 1976 on "the genetic principal for generation of antibody diversity," and had dominated research in the field for the next two years.

Mr. Tonegawa, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the first Japanese to win the Nobel Prize in Medicine, which has been awarded since 1901.

Of his work, Mr. Tonegawa said: "I hope the information we got will be useful in developing responses to a number of diseases, including cancer and possibly even AIDS."

"If we understand" how the immune system works, "that information will be helpful in understanding what went wrong with it," he said at his home in Newton, Massachusetts.

Last month, Mr. Tonegawa was among three molecular biologists to share the Albert Lasker medical research award. In 1986, he received the \$50,000 Bristol-Myers Award for Distinguished Achievement in Cancer Research.

Mr. Tonegawa, a professor at MIT's Center for NOBEL, Page 2

Minnesota Reaches World Series

Tom Brunansky of Minnesota hit a double Monday, driving in two runs in the Twins' 9-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers. The triumph gave Minnesota the American League pennant for the first time in 22 years. In the National League, San Francisco leads St. Louis, 3 games to 2, going into Tuesday's game in St. Louis. The World Series begins Oct. 17 in Minneapolis. Page 23.

Crime Seems to Pay at JFK

How a Secret Peace Plan Collapsed, a Victim of Political Dogma in the Middle East

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — During the last few months, Israel and Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization may have come a little closer to peace negotiations than at any time since their conflict began.

Surprisingly, it was a member of the governing central committee of Israel's hard-line Likud bloc, Moshe Amitav, who was behind the effort to bring Israel into peace talks with Mr. Arafat and West Bank Palestinians loyal to him.

In the end, the secret contacts led to little. They resulted in a broken arm and a gashed forehead for Professor Sari Nusseibeh, one of the Palestinians who was involved in the preparatory discussions and who was later beaten up by extremist Palestinians for his efforts.

The talks also led to the decision this month by the Jerusalem branch of the Herut Party, which makes up the core of the Likud bloc, to put Mr. Amitav on party trial as a first step to expulsion from the party.

But maybe the most lasting impact of these stillborn peace talks is the graphic proof they provide of just how difficult it is for pragmatic

Palestinian and Jewish nationalists to put together a negotiating format that might break the Arab-Israeli deadlock.

The dialogue began in July when Mr. Amitav asked a left-wing Israeli peace campaigner, David Ish-Shalom, to put him in touch with some prominent pro-PLO Palestinians in the West Bank.

Mr. Ish-Shalom said he got in touch with Mr. Nusseibeh, who teaches philosophy at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, and that Mr. Nusseibeh asked Salah Zuhairi, an editor of Al-Shaab, an Arabic newspaper, to join him in talks with Mr. Amitav.

Later, Mr. Nusseibeh also enlisted a Palestinian intellectual, Faisal Husseini, probably the most prominent pro-Arafat West Bank resident.

The talks, which began in Mr. Amitav's Jerusalem home, opened with the official of the Likud bloc presenting two draft papers, Mr. Nusseibeh said in an interview.

One paper dealt with general principles for negotiations, which included recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinians,

provided it accepted Israel's existence and security.

The other paper dealt with the outline for an "interim agreement" lasting for three to five years, before negotiations for a final settlement.

Mr. Amitav's interim solution, called for granting the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza a high degree of self-rule. They

would have their own administrative headquarters in Arab East Jerusalem, along with their own flag, anthem, stamps and currency.

Israel, however, would retain overall sovereignty in the occupied territories and Jerusalem, Mr. Amitav said.

Mr. Nusseibeh said Mr. Amitav explained to the Palestinians that "his objective was to eventually bring us into a dialogue with a wide circle within the Likud Party, and he hinted that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir might be interested in such a bold initiative."

The Amitav plan had the potential to give the Likud a real alternative to the Labor Party's proposal for an international peace conference focused on Israel and Jordan, which the Likud opposes. The Likud's leaders, however, have categorically denied that Mr. Amitav was acting on their behalf or with their knowledge.

The advantage of his "interim" plan for the Palestinians, Mr. Amitav said, was that it was "the maximum they can get in an arrangement with Israel and it does not require them to renounce the idea of one day establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank."

As for Israel, he added, "the proposal enables it to retain the two options of security and settlement."

Between July and early September, Mr. Amitav and the pro-Arafat Palestinians met 10 times to refine the Amitav proposal.

Mr. Amitav also brought Ehud Olmert, a confidant of the prime minister and a Likud member of the Knesset, or parliament, to meet Mr. Nusseibeh.

Eventually, a two-page working paper was agreed upon. Mr. Amitav planned to go to Geneva on Sept. 6 to present the plan to Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Amitav reportedly planned to seek Mr. Arafat's agreement to three principles — an immediate cessation of hostilities, mutual Israeli and PLO recognition, and a halt to new Israeli settlements — as a basis for negotiating the interim accord.

But on the eve of the trip, Israeli Air Force jets bombed the Palestinian refugee district at Ain Helweh in southern Lebanon, reportedly killing 50 pro-Arafat Palestinians. Moreover, Mr. Husseini, the intellectual, was suddenly arrested and held without trial for "pro-PLO" activities.

Mr. Ish-Shalom said he believed these actions occurred because Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a Labor Party member who favors negotiations with King Hussein of Jordan and not with pro-PLO Palestinians from the West Bank, wanted to scuttle the Amitav initiative.

Nonetheless, Mr. Nusseibeh agreed to accompany Mr. Amitav to the meeting with Mr. Arafat. But on the eve of their departure for Geneva, Mr. Amitav backed out.

Mr. Ish-Shalom went to Geneva in his place on Sept. 8 and, accompanied by a left-wing Israeli member of the Knesset, Charlie Biron, presented the Amitav document to Mr. Arafat. But Mr. Arafat told them, according to Mr. Nusseibeh, that he would only "respond" to an official Israeli government overture.

Somehow Mr. Biron took this to be a positive answer and immediately broadcast it to the Israeli press, creating a brief stir and, according to Israeli officials, greatly disturbing King Hussein. The king thought he had an understanding with Israel to promote an international conference with Israel to quash pro-PLO Palestinians.

On Sept. 18, Mr. Amitav decided to make the whole dialogue public. The reaction was swift. On Sept. 21, Mr. Nusseibeh was clubbed by four masked men on the Bir Zeit campus, badly enough to break his left arm. Mr. Husseini was arrested by Israel a second time and jailed without trial.

The day Mr. Nusseibeh was beaten, hard-line Herut members began efforts to expel Mr. Amitav from the party.

Finally, Mr. Nusseibeh suddenly decided last week to meet publicly with pro-Jordanian West Bank Palestinians to repeat that he wanted direct peace talks with Hussein.

The whole affair, Mr. Nusseibeh concluded, raised serious questions "about the extent to which people can explore alternatives that are not part of the political dogma in both communities."

"These dogmas," he said, "have become like a religion, and anyone who deviates from them is a heretic."

POLITICS: Fretful Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

book many conservatives regard as the definitive intellectual history of their cause, notes that never before have there been so many conservative think tanks and foundations, so many conservative political operatives and respected intellectuals.

Mr. Nash said that in the 1950s, conservatives saw themselves "as a minority standing against history and yelling 'Stop!'" The phrase, from the first issue of the National Review, the movement's major journal, captured the view of the movement's intellectual founders — people like William F. Buckley Jr. and one of Mr. Buckley's ideological mentors, Frank Meyer — that American conservatives were a beleaguered remnant battling at the margins against a well-entrenched Liberal Establishment.

Now, such thoughts seem out of place. Largely because President Reagan's political victories have conferred legitimacy on the movement, conservatives are very much in the American mainstream.

"He has made the conservative end of the spectrum part of the public policy debate," Mr. Nash said of Mr. Reagan. "It's not now thought of as bizarre and beyond the realm of legitimate discourse."

Conservatism's victories on the intellectual front are substantial and include a wider acceptance of the benefit of unencumbered market forces and a greater skepticism about sexual and educational experimentation.

There is disagreement, however, over which parts of the Reagan legacy are enduring. Within such disagreements, Mr. Nash fears, lies a danger of deep sectarian division among proponents of what he sees as modern conservatism's three basic impulses: anti-Communism abroad, a reverence for tradition and enthusiasm for unfettered capitalism.

For conservatives of a libertarian bent, it is the free-market aspect of Reaganism that will last. This argument was forcefully presented by Paul H. Weaver, a journalist and intellectual, at a recent conference sponsored by the CATO Institute, a libertarian research organization.

"After seven years of Reagan," Mr. Weaver said, "public mistrust of big government remains intense, deregulation continues, tax cutting and loophole closing retain their public appeal, privatization is still the wave of the future and the strength and influence of markets continues to grow."

On the other hand, Mr. Weaver argued, cultural conservatism is in disarray. "Despite Pat Robertson's showings in the polls," he said, "the corrosion into which the Bork nomination has run shows that traditional morality and the neotheocratic element of Reaganism have little staying power on the national stage."

There are other divisions among conservatives. On economics, for example, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas speaks for the fiscally orthodox when he warns about the dangers of the budget deficit; supply-siders, like Representative Jack Kemp of New York, play down the deficit's importance as compared with the need to avoid tax increases.

Last year, there was a vigorous polemic between old-time conservatives, led by such figures as Professor Marvin Bradford of the University of Dallas, and

neoconservatives like Irving Kristol and Norman Podhoretz.

Professor Bradford and his allies argued that the neoconservatives, who are mainly former Democrats, were importing liberal ideas into the conservative movement and seeking to transform conservatism into something quite different: a kind of 1940s anti-Communist liberalism more suitable to Harry S. Truman than to Robert Taft or Barry M. Goldwater.

What alarms conservatives is that the division among its intellectuals may reflect cracks in their electoral coalition. They saw warning signs in the 1986 elections, when the Democrats retook control of the Senate and won back votes from crucial swing groups that had helped build the Reagan majority.

Working-class whites in the North and poorer whites in the South, who had been attracted to Mr. Reagan's traditionalist social agenda, returned to the Democrats in substantial numbers.

Mr. Phillips said that as many Democratic candidates cut away from the countercultural themes of the 1960s — "Democrats stopped wearing blue jeans with American flags sewn on their seats," he said — the party made it easier for traditional Democrats to vote their economic interests.

But the Democrats also picked up votes in 1986 from socially liberal and better-off groups who had been attracted by Mr. Reagan's economic conservatism, but turned off by his social agenda.

The conservatives' main worry is that their fractious intellectual wings and unstable electoral alliance may not hold together in the absence of Mr. Reagan's personal appeal.

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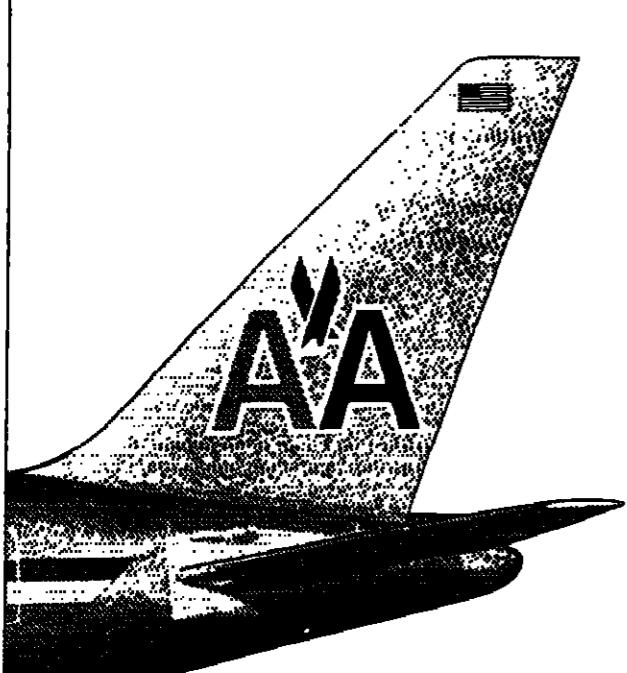
The conservatives' main worry is

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In a Shrinking Field of Democrats, Simon Looms a Little Larger

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the dust clears from a tumultuous month in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Paul Simon of Illinois not only is still standing but also, in the eyes of some political professionals, looks a little taller.

In Iowa, politicians say Mr. Simon is poised to pick up many of the activists who were committed to Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who withdrew from the race last month.

Some recent polls in Iowa, scene of the first nominating contest of 1988, show Mr. Simon running neck and neck with Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

In Washington, Mr. Simon has recently revamped his campaign organization, bringing on several respected political operatives and signing on the Hickman-Maslin Research polling concern. His fund-raising has increased in recent months, totaling a respectable \$1.1 million in the third quarter.

All these moves, coupled with the disarray elsewhere in the Democratic field, are earning the senator from Illinois increasing attention.

"Personally, I think Simon is a sleeper," said Al From, executive director of the Democratic Leadership Council.

His pollster, Paul Maslin, said this notion was based on a funda-



Paul Simon, a Democratic presidential candidate, addressing labor union officials during a campaign stop in New York. (AP Wirephoto)

mentary Council, an organization that has been trying to shift the Democratic Party to more centrist positions since 1984.

With his bow tie, horn-rimmed glasses and unabashed evocation of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, Mr. Simon, 58 years old, was long dismissed as anachronistic in a field of "new generation" Democrats.

His pollster, Paul Maslin, said this notion was based on a funda-

mental miscalculation about the dynamics of 1988.

"I think we worshiped a false idol for a while about a new generation message," Mr. Maslin said.

According to the political gospel of the Simon campaign, young voters do not necessarily want a young candidate, nor do Democrats want their party remade in the shape of the Republican Party. Mr. Simon's supporters argue that he offers a refreshing change from the angriously Democratic who are still re-

acting to Walter F. Mondale's loss of 49 states in 1984.

Mr. Maslin and other Simon supporters draw a rough parallel between Mr. Simon's appeal, centered on the slogan, "I am not a neo-anything—I am a Democrat, and the way Ronald Reagan's unashamed conservatism won hearts in 1980."

"He's someone who's not running away from the party's heritage," Mr. Maslin said. "And he's

also saying the heritage is not some old chapter in a book, but something very real that we can now apply to people's hopes and futures."

His critics suggest Mr. Simon's message has limited appeal. William Carrick, manager of Mr. Gephardt's campaign, said Mr. Simon "preaches old-time Democratic religion."

For example, a centerpiece of the Simon campaign is an \$8 billion annual jobs program.

Beyond the issues is the persona. In a campaign dominated by questions of character, which has already seen two Democrats withdraw from the race, Mr. Simon projects a reassuring solidity, some low-key Democrats say.

All these assessments of Mr. Simon take place against an altered political landscape that is still shifting, first from Gary Hart's withdrawal amid suggestions of wrongdoing, then from Mr. Biden's withdrawal last month over disclosures of borrowing speeches and a plagiarism incident in law school.

"Clearly, he's right in the pack," said Lowell Jenkins, a former Democratic gubernatorial candidate who supported Mr. Biden.

Until recently, Mr. Simon's campaign was managed by Floyd Fifthian, a former congressman who was the senator's administrative assistant. Now, much of the operational responsibility has been transferred to Brian Lunde, a former top staff member at the Democratic National Committee.

His critics say Mr. Simon still faces serious questions of electability, about whether he can move beyond a message candidacy to a credible bid for the nomination. As Mr. Carrick puts it, the question is of durability.

But the new members of the Simon campaign team say he has been underestimated throughout his political career.

Kirkpatrick, Greeted by U.S. Flags In Managua, Calls for New Elections

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — A crowd of Nicaraguans waving American flags cheered the former U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, over the weekend. A small number of Americans denounced her visit.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was on a one-day visit to Managua on Sunday, sent by President Ronald Reagan to give a Columbus Day address. She arrived in a U.S. Air Force plane.

U.S. diplomats said her visit was part of a campaign to show support for opposition groups by taking advantage of democratic reforms in Nicaragua since the signing Aug. 7 of a regional peace accord.

Applause then thundered when she said: "Some 15,000 Nicaraguans have taken up arms to fight for the liberty they thought they

had won in 1979," a reference to U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

She called for new elections in Nicaragua, and she repeatedly refused to rule out the possibility that the leftist government might comply with the peace accords by a Nov. 7 deadline.

While Mrs. Kirkpatrick talked, six American protesters suddenly stood up in front and unfurled a banner that read, "Support the Central American Presidents' Peace Accord," referring to the Aug. 7 pact. One shouted, "Viva Free Nicaragua!"

A U.S. diplomat said the demonstrators were not invited to the speech but as U.S. citizens were within their rights to attend.



A supporter embraces Jeane J. Kirkpatrick before her speech in Managua. (Luis Díaz/Reuters)

UPI Will Transmit U.S. Agency's Material

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — United Press International, facing continued financial losses as it attempts to rebuild, has found a major new client: the U.S. government's foreign news outlet.

On Friday, the wire service will begin transmitting the U.S. Information Agency's news and features services from Washington to 33 newsrooms in six foreign cities. This is the first phase of a two-year, \$2.5-million contract that calls for UPI to send the government's news directly to media outlets in 32 cities.

The USIA material will be transmitted on circuits separate from those used by UPI news services

and will be printed on machines that will not be marked with the UPI logo, an official said.

The material consists of news and features prepared by the information agency as well as the text of statements from the White House and the State and Defense departments.

Several journalists and journalism professors complained Sunday that the UPI service would create ethical problems and was certain to blur the separation between the American press and the U.S. government.

"I would say it is doubly ironic," said Michael G. Gartner, a former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and a Gannett Corp. news executive. "First of all that an American wire service

would take on as a client an agency of the U.S. government, and that it is distributing overseas material that is illegal to distribute in the U.S."

James Hood, a UPI vice president, defended the contract in an interview and said it would "absolutely not" create any ethical problems for the privately owned wire service.

Mr. Hood said the USIA wire "will have nothing to do with UPI news. It's what we call, in wire service jargon, third-party traffic."

"We all deal with the government a lot. We sell them our news service. I don't think our providing communication facilities for the government is any different than that."

The Washington Post selling an advertisement to the D.C. Police Department about the sale of confiscated cars."

The journalists who questioned the UPI contract said that the distinction between news and advertising material in U.S. newspapers was different from a financial relationship between a news organization and the government.

Carl Sessions Stepp, an assistant professor of journalism at the University of Maryland and a senior

editor of the Washington Journalist Review, said that many people overseas had difficulty seeing the distinction between the U.S. media and the U.S. government and that the service might add to the confusion.

"It's one more way a coziness grows between the government and the press," he said.

For years the USIA press service, known as the agency's "wireless file," has been distributed by USIA officers who have received the material via government cable and delivered it to newspaper and broadcasting offices in the hope that it would be used.

The agency is banned by law from distributing any of its news or information products in the United States.

Under its director, Charles Z. Wick, the agency has embarked on an aggressive program to modernize its facilities, and a spokesman described the UPI service as "just another aspect of using high tech to get the word out."

The first cities to receive the service are London, Rome, Copenhagen, The Hague, Brussels and Ankara.

In London, the clients are BBC Radio and Jane's Defense Weekly.

In Rome, ANSA, the Italian news service; in The Hague, ANP, the Dutch national press agency; and in Ankara, nine media outlets.

The service is available in French, English, Arabic and Spanish.

USIA officials said that UPI won a contract for the service last year in a competition with MCI Communications. The contract runs for two years and has an option for a third year.

"Our job is to tell America's story overseas," said a USIA spokesman, William B. Reinckens. "We expect this to improve effectiveness and speed the delivery of the news."

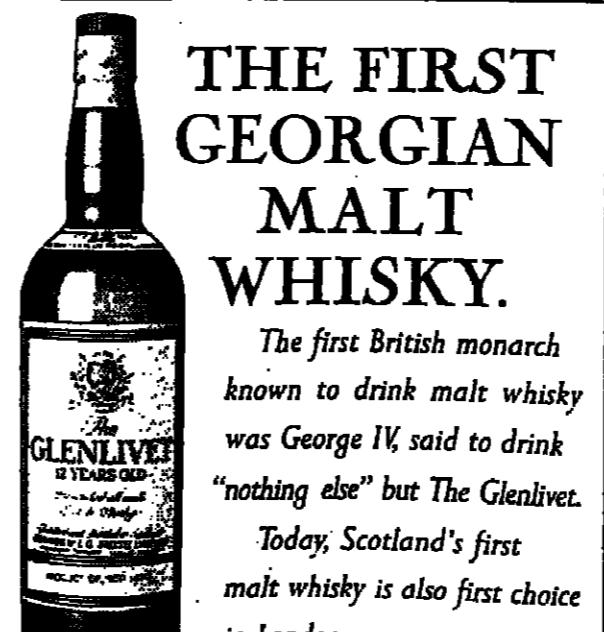
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Quilt Honors Victims Of AIDS in the U.S.

By Sandra G. Goodman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sue Caves hugged a weeping stranger standing beside her as they gazed at the cloth panel that Mrs. Caves and three of her children made, her contribution to an enormous quilt in memory of those who, like her 35-year-old son, have died of AIDS.

When her panel was fastened to the 1,919 others Sunday, the quilt blanketed a two-block expanse in downtown Washington.

"It's so wonderful seeing it all together, so much more moving than I ever imagined," said Mrs. Caves, a real estate broker from Long Beach, California.

"If we could get people to think of them as real people, not as statistics, maybe we could get the whole country mobilized," she said, blinking back tears as she stared at the black and white panel that said: "J. Michael Caves, 1951-1986."

Except for the sounds of weeping, the crowd of 1,500 was hushed during the three-hour unfurling of the quilt, which was assembled in a San Francisco warehouse from pieces sent by friends and relatives of victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

About 60 volunteers took turns reading the 2,000 names on the quilt. The volunteers included the Broadway producer Jerry Papp, Representative Gary E. Studds, Democrat of

Massachusetts, and Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, whose niece is commemorated in a panel.

The wrenching tone of the ceremony was set by the first reader, Cleve Jones, 33, a San Francisco gay activist who conceived the quilt idea and founded the NAMES Project, the collective of volunteers that constructed, financed and assembled the quilt.

Minutes after sunrise, at 7:13, Mr. Jones was escorted up a long white walkway to the podium that faced that U.S. Capitol.

Quinting in the glare of the early morning sun, Mr. Jones, his hands shaking from fatigue and emotion, read a list of names, beginning with that of his closest friend, whose death a year ago moved him to begin the project.

His voice quavered as he finished reading his list, and when he stepped off the podium he buried his face in his hands and wept.

The colorful panels, which represent the dead from every state except North Dakota and South Dakota, which have the smallest number of AIDS cases in the country, incorporate a wide variety of objects or images special to those who were being memorialized.

There is a sleeve from a U.S. mail carrier's uniform, cremation ashes, silk flowers, feather boas, a chef's hat and a baseball jersey.

Black Radical Leader of '70s Who Fled U.S. Lives in Cuba

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joanne Chesimard, a leader of the black radical movement of the 1970s who escaped in 1979 from a prison in New Jersey, has been living in Cuba for the last three years and was interviewed recently by Newsday.

Miss Chesimard, 40, who had been serving a life term for murdering a state policeman, is living in Havana with her daughter, Kakita Shakur, 13. She recently completed an autobiography, according to her publisher, Lawrence Hill, president of Lawrence Hill & Co.

Newsday's article did not explain how Miss Chesimard got to Cuba but Mr. Hill said that she fled there in the summer of 1984.

"This can't but help sell the book," he said.

He said the book, "Assata: The Autobiography of a Revolutionary," which covers her life until her conviction in 1977, did not include material on her whereabouts since her escape from prison.

The FBI has been "seeking her for unlawful flight to avoid imprisonment" since she escaped, a spokesman in Washington said.

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China Urges Tibet Monks to Admit Error

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

LAHSA, Tibet — The Chinese authorities in the Tibetan capital are pressuring Buddhist monks who recently demonstrated for Tibetan independence to confess that they acted wrongly, according to several monks.

The authorities have reassured order after three pro-independence protests and are shifting their efforts to police interrogation, "educational meetings" and a propaganda campaign against those calling for independence.

Monks, both in prison and those in isolated monasteries, are resisting the government pressure, several monks said.

But the monks, interviewed at two monasteries, said they were greatly outnumbered by the police.

were largely confined to their monasteries and were under constant surveillance. It is virtually impossible, they say, for them to renew their demonstrations soon.

"We want to demonstrate, but there are too many police," said a young monk at the Drepung monastery, five miles (eight kilometers) west of Lhasa. "We have heard the police are saying they'll kill us next time."

On Sept. 27, monks from that monastery took the lead in the first of three pro-independence demonstrations. On Oct. 1, a second demonstration turned into a riot. At least seven people were killed, most of them by police gunfire. Three of the victims were monks. A third protest erupted a week ago.

A visit to the United States last month by the Dalai Lama, the exiled Buddhist leader, apparently encouraged the monks to demonstrate. Word of his speech to the U.S. Congressional Human Rights Caucus reached Tibet through a network of Tibetan exiles who, until recently, have been able to travel from Nepal to Lhasa.

The demonstrators were also angered by Chinese radio broadcasts that denounced the Dalai Lama for his activities in the United States, a monk said.

Chinese officials in Lhasa this week ordered foreign correspondents to leave Tibet, and the Chinese Foreign Ministry has vigorously protested the U.S. congressional resolutions concerning human rights abuses in Tibet.

Despite their desire to go to the streets again, young monks expressed no interest in moving to

ward more violent actions that members of some Tibetan exile groups are reportedly advocating.

A monk at the Jokhang monastery, the home of 73 monks in the center of Lhasa, looked embarrassed when asked to explain how novice monks could have thrown stones at the police in the Oct. 1 demonstration. The protesters attacked the police after the police beat up several monks.

Buddhist monks take vows to renounce violence, but many of the monks who participated in the recent demonstrations were young novices and monastic students rather than full-fledged monks.

"It is not very good to throw stones," the monk said. "But we were very angry. We wanted to help the other monks."

Most older monks appeared to be counseling the younger ones against violence and even against further peaceful demonstrations.

A monk in his 60s at the Drepung monastery said he would not be participating in demonstrations. The reason, he said, was simple: he was arrested during a 1959 uprising against the Chinese and spent two decades in a Chinese prison.

"The older monks say they don't want us to go out and demonstrate," a young Jokhang monk said. "But inside, I think they want us to do it. They don't say so, but I think they want us to."

This monk said Chinese and Tibetan officials were holding meetings at 5 P.M. each day with Jokhang monks to persuade them to admit their mistakes and confess that they had been deceived.

Reporters recently tried to enter the Sera monastery by a side door were waved away by a plainclothes policeman. Outside, several members of the People's Armed Police stopped and searched passing vehicles.

At the Drepung monastery, no police roadblocks were evident. But monks said plainclothes policemen had taken up positions inside and around that monastery as well.

The Drepung monastery was once the largest in Tibet with more than 10,000 monks.

Today, as a result of the Chinese suppression of a Tibetan uprising in 1959, subsequent attacks by Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution and continuing restrictions imposed by the Chinese, only about 450 monks reside in the huge monastery.

The constitution provides for a president to serve a single term of five years and take office Feb. 25, after the incumbent, Chun Doo Hwan, steps down.

In addition, the next South Korean leader will probably not be as strong as Mr. Chun, a former general who seized power eight years ago and who has had almost unlimited power. Under the new charter, the president would lose the right to dissolve the National Assembly, and lawmakers would be given enhanced authority to investigate government affairs.

The constitution also introduces legal rights, including that of habeas corpus, and states in broad outline the goals of freedom of expression, human rights and workers' rights to collective bargaining except in defense-related industries.

2 Die in Andorra Landslide

Reuters

ANDORRA LA VELHA, Andorra — The death toll in a landslide in Andorra rose to two, rescuers said Monday. They feared that as many as eight vehicles may have been buried in mud and rocks on a road between the capital and the village of La Massana.

The latest amendment was "the first undertaken with the consensus of both the ruling and opposition parties and for that matter of the people as a whole," the English-language Korea Times noted in an editorial in Tuesday's edition.

The prospects are for a tempestuous fall as four men brace to run for president. They are Roh Tae Woo, candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, who seem destined to split the main opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party; and Kim Jong Pil, a former prime minister who plans to form a party.

— something that Koreans themselves acknowledge is far from an everyday happening.

The only dissenters in the National Assembly were four members of a minor opposition party, some of whom have reputations as perennial nay-sayers.

It was the ninth time that South Korea's constitution had been altered since the nation was formed in 1948, after the post-World War II partition of the Korean peninsula. Most revisions in the past were intended to benefit those in power, either to prolong authoritarian rule or to meet a political need of the moment.

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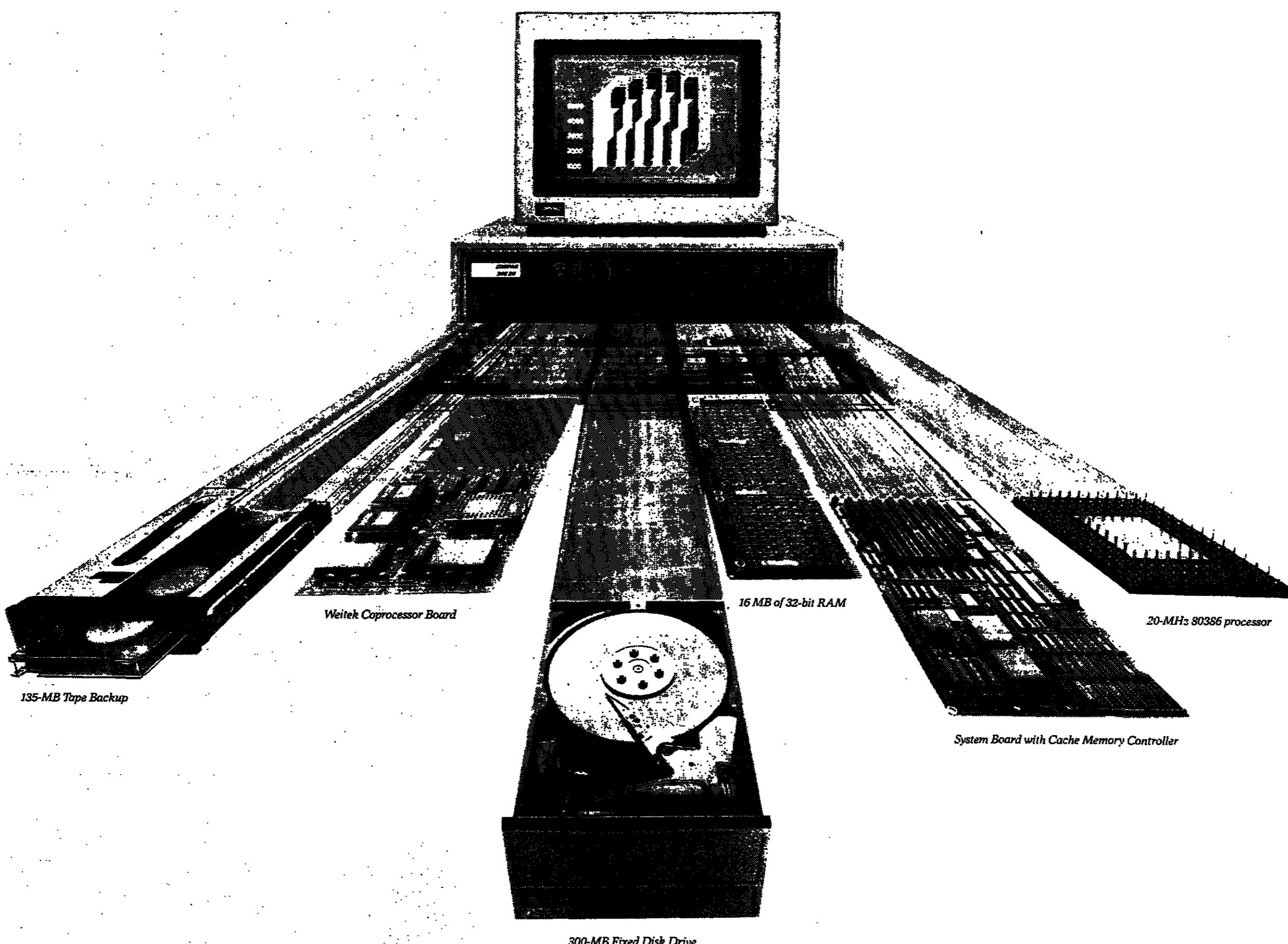
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In French Politics, a Racist Tint

Le Pen Policies Shake Up an Election Checkerboard

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France — Across a lovely stretch of southern France best known for its sunshines and beaches, unlovely racist sentiments have seeped into the mainstream of political debate as France gears up for a presidential election next spring.

It is here in the south of France that dense concentrations of Arab workers from North Africa have turned whole neighborhoods of cities like Marseille and Toulon into replicas of Oran or Casablanca — alien and frightening to many.

It is also here in the south that thousands of *pieds noirs*, French citizens who settled in North Africa but were uprooted by decolonization, came to remake their lives. Twenty-five years after Algeria achieved its independence, one-time pieds noirs have flocked to the National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, 59, an ex-paratrooper who shrilly demands a crackdown on Arab immigration.

The emergence of the National Front has upended the political checkerboard of the south, provoking widespread desertions from the Communist Party, once the repository of disgruntled working-class protest votes.

This has also obliged the traditional parties of the right to accept the ultraright group as a coalition partner in a regional council base.

Moreover, Mr. Le Pen and his partisans have effectively fixed the issue of racism, and most recently, anti-Semitism, on the national agenda. A proclaimed candidate for the presidency, the burly Mr. Le Pen touched off a political storm last month by asserting that the Nazi gas chambers were "a detail" in the history of World War II.

Aside from its moral implications, the assertion seems to have been a spectacular political blunder and nowhere more than in the National Front's southeastern bastion, where Christian and Jewish pieds noirs have traditionally coexisted harmoniously.

As many as 600,000 Jews live in France and about 110,000 of them

reside in the southeast, perhaps 70 percent originally from North Africa.

Pascal Arrighi, a member of Parliament who is the National Front's leader in the south, has sought to limit the damage from the "detail" dispute. In an interview, he said that neither the party nor Mr. Le Pen was anti-Semitic and expressed "esteem and respect for the Jewish community" and "solidarity with the state of Israel."

But the controversy has thrown the Le Pen movement on the defensive and given its foes in various localities the hope of checking its rise.

One such place is Aix-en-Provence, a gracious southern city of 150,000 renowned for its annual musical festival, where the party cornered an impressive 21 percent of the popular vote in last year's parliamentary elections.

In the cavernous basement of his shoe store, Desirée Guigui, a 44-year-old Socialist member of Aix's conservative-controlled city council, said his party was "very worried" about Mr. Le Pen's revisionist outburst. A Jew who left Algeria in 1962, Mr. Guigui conceded that his concern was a personal one as well.

"I don't think that Le Pen brought out this 'minor detail' point unconsciously," Mr. Guigui said. "He is a racist. It started with the Arabs, and now it's the Jews. He wants to rally the people who are for the white race, for France."

A few blocks away, at the National Front's modest headquarters, Dominique Gajas, a Corsican who grew up in Morocco and who directs an influential municipal development agency, tried to dismiss the controversy as a "Parisian affair" that had been blown up by the press and by Mr. Le Pen's enemies.

About a fifth of Aix's population is pied noir in origin, roughly the National Front's score in last year's election. But politicians here say that one of the most striking aspects of the election was the direct transfer of votes and loyalties from the Communist Party on the far left to the National Front on the far right; one of the party's most conspicuous ward leaders is a former Communist.

At his high-ceilinged law office on the Place des Pêcheurs, Yves Klenic, who quit the Communist Party this year, described the National Front electorate in Aix as "people disappointed with the Communists and racists, who have found someone who promises to do something about unemployment."

In municipal elections in 1983, a list led by Mr. Klenic took 13.8 percent of the vote; its share shrank to 5.4 percent last year.

"They may not lose power altogether," he said, "but they are probably destined to concede more and more of it to parliaments."

Hungary and Poland have already taken the first steps in this direction.

Polish intellectuals are trying to strengthen the role of the more popularly minded parliamentary government, which has already begun, according to interviews with senior officials, and is expected to go much further.

In a fractious session of the National Assembly in late September, legislators approved the socialist bloc's first comprehensive personal income and value-added taxes. They also passed a package of controversial austerity measures, including deep reductions in state subsidies on such basics as bread and milk.

In Poland, glasnost has brought local and Soviet historians together in an effort to fill in the "blanks" in Polish-Soviet history.

Mr. Le Pen said at a news conference that the protest was aimed at the absenteeism prevalent among the 577 deputies in the National Assembly, or lower house of parliament, over the weekend.

The party demonstration was carried out in the presence of 13 deputies from other parties.

Except for the regular Wednesday questions to government members, which are televised, most debate in the assembly is conducted in a virtually empty house. Other members leave the keys to the voting machines in place at their desks to be used by colleagues.

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deputies from other parties.

"The National Front wanted, by a public demonstration, in the strict respect for the rules, to defend democracy and the interests of the people," Mr. Le Pen said.

"Ninety-nine percent of the deputies from the majority and from the left were absent during an essential debate on a law concerning a scourge that is striking hundreds of thousands of young people in our country," Mr. Le Pen said.

"We believe it was murder," Mr. Le Pen said. "My brother took too many risks and paid for it."

A Geneva police spokesman, Jean-Claude Ducrot, said that Mr. Barschel's body had been found

Widow Charges Murder In Bonn Figure's Death

GENEVA — The widow and brother of Uwe Barschel, a West German politician forced from office in a political scandal, charged Monday that he had been murdered after meeting an informer who promised to help him.

Mr. Barschel, 43, was found dead in a hotel room Sunday. The Geneva police said Monday that a preliminary autopsy report had shown heart trouble but that neither suicide nor murder could be ruled out until chemical analyses were completed.

Mr. Barschel's widow, Freya, and his older brother, Eike, made the accusation at a news conference.

They also said that Mr. Barschel's party, the Christian Democratic Union, would have to pay for "abandoning" him during the election scandal. The party is headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"We believe it was murder," Mr. Barschel said. "My brother took too many risks and paid for it."

The scandal shook confidence in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, in which the Christian Democratic Union is the leading partner.

fully clothed, lying in a bathtub of water in the Beau Rivage, a luxury hotel in Geneva.

Death by drowning or physical violence has been ruled out, he said. Mr. Barschel's head was not in the water and there were no bullet marks or blood on the body, he said.

Mr. Barschel, who resigned as premier of Schleswig-Holstein on Sept. 25, was to have returned to the state capital of Kiel on Monday to testify before a state parliamentary committee about allegations of political dirty tricks.

Eike Barschel said his brother had come to Geneva to meet an informer, identified as Robert Röhl, at the airport. The man had promised information to help his case in the scandal, he said.

The affair began when a former press aide alleged that Mr. Barschel had given orders to hire detectives to spy on the sex life of an election opponent and denounce him as a tax dodger.

The scandal shook confidence in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, in which the Christian Democratic Union is the leading partner.

GLASNOST: Gorbachev's Policy Is Stimulating Change and Uncertainty Throughout Eastern Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ly erode party rule throughout the region as well as the Soviet Union's own leadership role, according to many of those who were interviewed.

A Hungarian economist, Martin Tardos, predicted that the governing parties of the region would finally go the way of the British monarchy.

"They may not lose power altogether," he said, "but they are probably destined to concede more and more of it to parliaments."

Hungary and Poland have already taken the first steps in this direction.

Polish intellectuals are trying to strengthen the role of the more popularly minded parliamentary government, which has already begun, according to interviews with senior officials, and is expected to go much further.

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In a fractious session of the National Assembly in late September, legislators approved the socialist bloc's first comprehensive personal income and value-added taxes. They also passed a package of controversial austerity measures, including deep reductions in state subsidies on such basics as bread and milk.

"The events in Prague in 1968 deformed our movement into a purely economic one," he said.

In Poland, glasnost has brought local and Soviet historians together

in an effort to fill in the "blanks" in Polish-Soviet history.

He expressed hope that "we now have a chance to revive the political aspects."

While Warsaw and Budapest debate the pace and content of reforms, neighboring conservative states such as Czechoslovakia and Romania appear to be avoiding significant change altogether.

"They are doing the barest minimum required to keep from being totally out of sync with Moscow," said Eberhard Schneider, an analyst at the Federal Institute for Eastern Research and International Studies, in Cologne, West Germany.

In Hungary, too, the atmosphere of renewal appears to be resuscitating the reforms of 1968, initially introduced by the party but quickly quashed by the violent Soviet crackdown in Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian reforms, which offered a comprehensive package of work, investment and social options to the public, were designed to democratize political as well as economic life, Mr. Tardos said.

"The events in Prague in 1968 deformed our movement into a purely economic one," he said.

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In Poland, glasnost has brought local and Soviet historians together

The Brezhnev Doctrine, depicted by Western specialists as the guiding foreign policy of the former Kremlin leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, established intractable Soviet hegemony over the socialist course charted by the Communist leadership of countries of the world.

Although he appears unable or unwilling to herd aging conservative leaders such as Mr. Ceausescu, who is 69, Mr. Honecker, who is 74, or Gustav Husak, the 74-year-old leader of Czechoslovakia, along his own reformist path, Mr. Gorbachev, 56, nevertheless has at his disposal three effective ways of preserving order and unity within the bloc, according to Western specialists.

Kremlinologists say that one way that Mr. Gorbachev has tried to ensure intrabloc harmony is by maintaining close ties with the generation of younger East European leaders who are gradually assuming responsibility.

Although Moscow has sought to mediate disputes between various countries in the Soviet bloc in the past, the differences can also be used as a means of distracting local activists and controlling some domestic tensions, according to Western diplomats.

The ongoing conflict between

Budapest and Bucharest over the treatment of Hungarian ethnicities in Romania has become a matter of public debate during Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for glasnost, for example.

The third and most daunting of Mr. Gorbachev's tools is the Warsaw Pact military alliance, with its army of one million Soviet and local troops spread out across five of the six East bloc countries. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary. Only Romania is without Soviet troop presence.

Asked whether Mr. Gorbachev's "new way of thinking" had altered Moscow's method of handling political crises in Eastern Europe, a senior Soviet specialist declined to answer directly.

"I have noticed a significant evolution in the way crises were handled in Hungary in '86, Czechoslovakia in '88 and Poland in '89 and '90," said Leonti Jagodovski, deputy director of the Institute of World Social Systems in Moscow.

"As for how we would cope with another one, I just hope we don't have to."

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operation, and of course Unicef's own expenditure on immunization — some \$57 million last year — thousands of children who would otherwise die will be saved each year. The cost per child? — As low as \$3.00.

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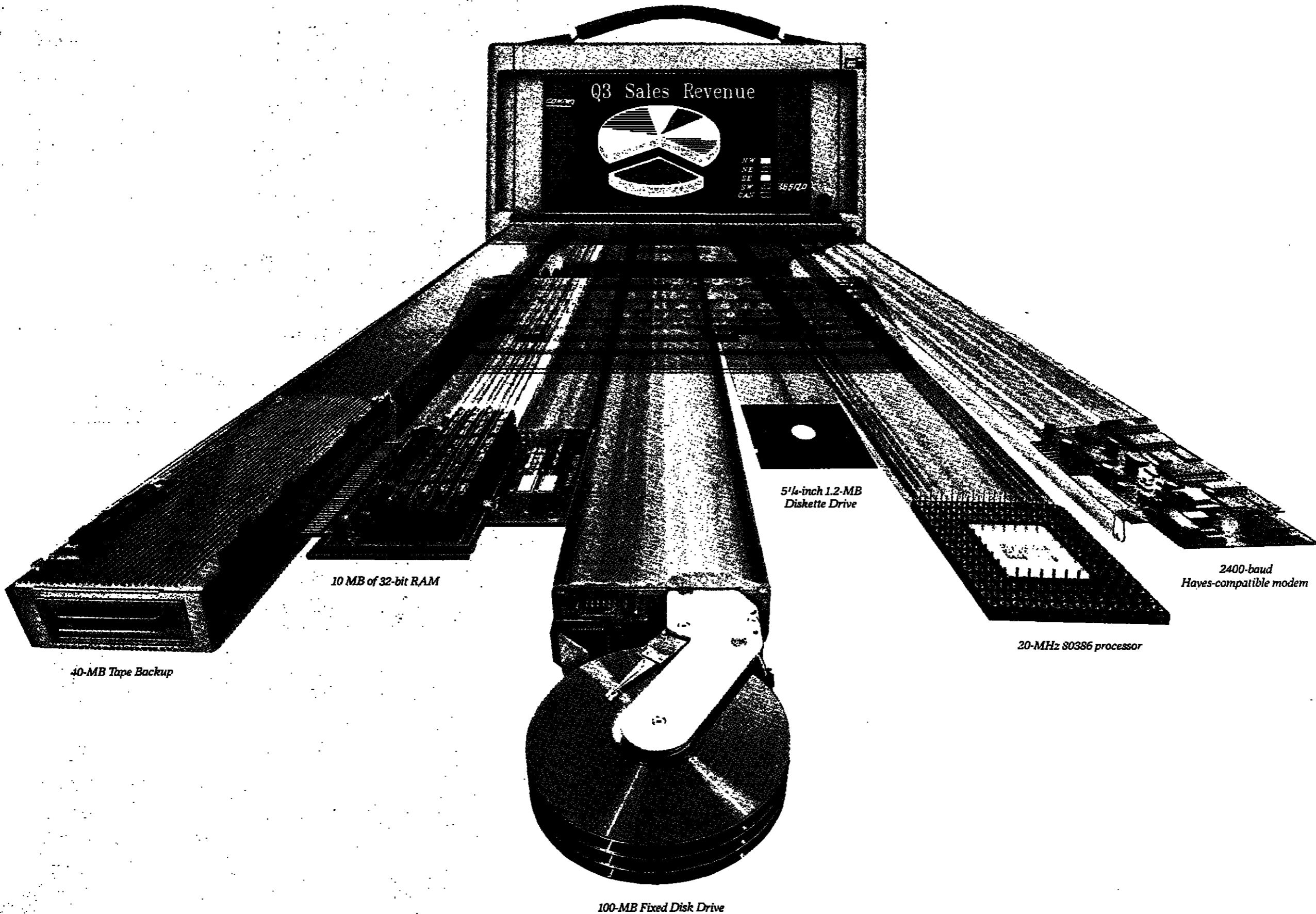
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

UNESCO Can Save Itself

A sigh of relief could be heard 'round the world a year ago when Amadou M'Bow announced that he would not seek a third six-year term as director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. By general consent, his incumbency has been a calamity for a once-useful agency. The United States, Britain and Singapore withdrew to protest UNESCO's drift into ideology.

Other members, like Japan and West Germany, threatened to follow suit if Mr. M'Bow stayed on. Not even his own government, in Senegal, urged him to seek another term — a telling judgment on his failure to institute budgetary reforms, cut back a bloated secretariat in Paris and avoid gratuitous arguments over press freedom, human rights and arms control.

The sigh was premature. Though not an active candidate for re-election, Mr. M'Bow, it turns out, hankers for another term. For want of an electable rival, UNESCO's executive board may wind up its meeting in Paris with a reluctant majority recommending his name in November to a general conference that hitherto has always confirmed the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Outdated Trade Bill

Uncertainly and slowly, the United States is trying to make up its mind about foreign trade and the proper American position in world competition. The national state of ambivalence, in all its awful complexity, is accurately reflected in that gigantic heap of legislation known as the trade bill. As the House and the Senate have passed it, this bill contains several useful provisions — and much mischief.

The bill is not making much progress, and it wouldn't necessarily be a misfortune if this bill continued to move slowly.

It is the product of a period in which the United States was reaching around anxiously for ways to cut off the rising tide of imports. But that time is already ending. The principal cause of the trade deficit, the excessively high exchange rate of the dollar, has been corrected. U.S. manufacturing efficiency is rising rapidly. U.S. exports are starting to increase. The United States was running a trade surplus as recently as 1981 and, if it is to keep its foreign debts under control, it will need to run a surplus again in the 1980s. If its expanding imports in the next decade were to run into a new array of anti-trade laws abroad, modeled on a bill passed by Congress in 1988, that would

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Final Debate on Bork

Judge Robert Bork surprised and, we imagine, discomfited many people by announcing that he will not withdraw as Supreme Court nominee because to do so now would be to acquiesce in a cheapening of the confirmation process. "When judicial nominees are assessed and treated like political candidates," he said Friday, "the effect will be to chill the climate in which judicial deliberations take place ... and to endanger the independence of the judiciary."

Judge Bork is right to ask for a full-dress debate and formal decision. He says he harbors no illusions, and it would take some miraculous back-flips to confirm him. But the nomination of a Supreme Court justice is an august act that deserves a more august end than a committee vote and a rush of head counts. Nor is it wrong to subject senators to the discipline of a formal vote, even if some would be pleased to avoid it.

The judge is also right, we believe, that the campaign against him went to excess in some

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pray Tell, Mr. Robertson

Pat Robertson, a Republican, is the latest presidential candidate to run afoul of a torpedo that has sunk two Democratic candidates and shaken another's truth.

"I have never had this kind of precision demanded of me before," Mr. Robertson complained in an interview with The Washington Post, thus raising several questions. For one, why does he say "precision" instead of "truth"?

The evangelist-turned-politician now admits that his wedding date was Aug. 27, 1954, not March 22, as he had said. That is not the only correction he has had to make. Others concern his education, his military record, even his communications with God.

The imprecision about his wedding date seems to have been an all-too-human effort to conceal what The Wall Street Journal disclosed last week: that the Robertsons'

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Dirty Tricks or Just Politics?

Much of the talk at the International Herald Tribune's Centennial fete in Paris was about politics back home. Ward Just, the Washington Post reporter turned novelist, said: "I'm bewildered by the [Michael] Dukakis thing. What's wrong with pointing out that your opponent is a lightweight?"

"What do you think politics is?" said Steve Smith, who knows enough about it to have managed the campaigns of his brothers.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

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OPINION

AIDS and Foreign Policy: The Problems Are Immense

By Paul Kreisberg and Harry Blaney

WASHINGTON — Awareness of the challenge of AIDS is intense in the United States — for what it will mean to schools, the workplace. But one major element is missing: the looming effect on foreign policy.

After months of debate, the U.S. government decided in August to demand AIDS tests after Dec. 1 for all immigrants, refugees and stateless individuals wanting to legalize their U.S. presence. The justification for this comes from a provision of the Immigration and Nationalization Act requiring the exclusion of immigrants with contagious diseases, but the technical and human problems involved are immense. What is a valid test and who should give it? Can amnesty individuals, who are assured by law of the confidentiality of their files for law enforcement purposes, be deported? How much will all this cost? Should screening be extended to other groups?

The question of whether to extend mandatory testing to foreign students and teachers has been debated. But what about tourists or businessmen visiting America for more than a few months? The Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, China and India require AIDS tests for all but short-term visitors, and the number of governments contemplating similar requirements is almost certain to grow in the coming year.

The risk of slowing or impeding international travel and exchange is enormous. The U.S. government continues to be divided. The State Department continues as few limitations as possible on freedom of international movement, the attorney general and the Department of Health and Human Services taking a harder position on prospective AIDS carriers entering the country.

Access for U.S. ships, aircraft and other military forces to foreign bases or ports of call could become a problem. The armed forces have tested 90 percent of U.S. servicemen for AIDS, including all those embarking on overseas tours of duty. So far a fairly low rate of 1.6 cases per thousand has been found, but — as occurred in mid-September when a navy ship was turned

AIDS has global implications for travel, business, security and human rights. Governments must coordinate their efforts.

away from a routine port call in Costa Rica — responsible military officers are not always able to offer firm assurances that all their troops are certifiably free of AIDS. The Pentagon is uncertain how frequently AIDS tests should be conducted, but assures that every member of a ship or aircraft crew or a troop unit based overseas is unaffected will be difficult to provide.

Defense officials profess not to be worried that the Costa Rican example (the only one of its kind thus far) will spread to other countries. Yet the Defense Department is reluctant to initiate discussions on the subject with U.S. allies in NATO or in Asia. Privately, however, civilian and military officers from friendly nations have begun to express concern.

cations for confidentiality and privacy, for damage to careers and families from requirements for testing before international travel?

The global implications of AIDS have become apparent for continued freedom of travel, for the conduct of business, for the maintenance of security, for international health cooperation and assistance, and for human rights. Still, U.S. government agencies remain focused on what the disease means to their own agencies, which send troops to the United States for training and with which in emergencies, medical services would be shared?

The effect of the spread of AIDS on international business and tourist travel — most immediately for the hotel, food, entertainment and transportation industries — is already evident in several African countries, where tourist travel and satan business dropped sharply in the past year. International institutions such as the World Bank, some private American companies and U.S. government agencies are also finding it harder to fill vital overseas jobs in countries with a high incidence of AIDS.

Human rights issues are particularly complex. Should refugees who otherwise qualify for admission to the United States, or foreign wives and children of U.S. servicemen, be excluded because they test positive to the human immunodeficiency virus? America has not fully decided how to treat its own AIDS victims, but their fundamental rights are protected by law. Should it take a harsher, more discriminatory approach toward foreign HIV carriers? Some countries, such as Sweden, require that those who test HIV positive be reported to their governments. Should America cooperate? What are the implications for the rest of the world?

Mr. Kreisberg is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Blaney was a research associate at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. They contributed this to The Washington Post.

When Ideology Is King, The System Pays a Price

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is a new experience for Americans to live under a government driven by ideology.

There have been activist presidents, but not ones fastened to a theory. Franklin Roosevelt, the modern exemplar of vigor, was an after pragmatist. Richard Nixon went to China. Lyndon Johnson urged Americans to reason together. And so on.

Ronald Reagan has been willing to compromise here and there, and to go on funding the contras, of course the peace plan would be dead. That is the and Mr. Reagan really desires: to go on with the war unless and until the Sandinists give up. A fervid contra supporter, Joaquin Matra, dean of the Boston University School of Public Communications, had it right when he said Mr. Reagan "must pray" that the Sandinists "do not mean what they say" about complying with the peace plan.

A final example of ideology rampant is the handling of Judge Robert Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court. When a Senate majority formed against confirmation, the president had a choice. He could quickly and easily find another, more acceptable to him and to the Senate, or he could make the affair an issue. He — and Judge Bork — chose the issue.

The choice was pressed on Mr. Reagan by his all-out ideological supporters.

The Wall Street Journal called on him to give Judge Bork a recess appointment, to allow him to sit without confirmation for a considerable time. That from editors who accused opponents of disrespect for judicial independence!

Among the 13 members were some with strange credentials. One was a sex therapist who said AIDS could be transmitted on toilet seats. Another, a friend of the president, runs a mobile AIDS-testing van project that has been much criticized. A third has charged that homosexuals engage in "blood terrorism" by deliberately injecting infected blood.

Representative Henry Waxman, a California Democrat who is a key House figure on health matters, said many members "were appointed either because they knew nothing about AIDS or had already made up their minds to go along with a right-wing agenda rather than a public health agenda in dealing with the disease."

The chairman and vice chairman of the commission, both doctors who are public health professionals, resigned recently because of ideological differences and in-fighting on the group. The only medical staff officer quit also.

Central America presents a second case in which a real chance for progress on a dangerous problem is threatened by ideology. Mr. Reagan has spoken in varying tones of acceptance and hostility about the peace plan signed by the region's five presidents. He leaves the inescapable impression that he is against any peace plan that would leave the Sandinists in power in Nicaragua.

"As long as there is breath in this body," President Reagan told the Organization of American States,

they demand. And now Everett Dennis, executive director of the Gammon Center for Media Studies, has written an article titled "The Press as Moral Judgment," in which he states that "the media are, in fact, monitoring and enforcing American values."

The words of Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, and of the president on the Bork affair, are among the ugliest and most destructive American politics has suffered for a long time. Having lost the Senate battle on the merits — the merits of Judge Bork's repeated attacks on Supreme Court decisions protecting liberty — they deny that there are any merits. They say the critics are interfering only in politics.

That ideological world there is one truth: the truth of the extreme right. Ronald Reagan must be free to pack the Supreme Court with judges who do not believe in some basic freedoms. And if the constitutional process works to stop him, as it did in this case, the remedy is to foul the process — foul the system. That is the price of ideology.

The New York Times

THE DEMO 1988 GALT

AND WHO WILL BE OUR NEXT CONTESTANT, JOHNNY?



Stop the Public Slaughter of Candidates

By James R. Dickenson

WASHINGTON — With the unexpected demise of Gary Hart and Joe Biden presidential campaigns, the role of the press in the election process once again has been thrust front and center.

Some decry the attention given to the candidates' private lives as opposed to their positions on the issues. Others ask by what right the media set themselves up as judges of the

No one wants a return to smoke-filled rooms. But the process now is too brutal and degrading.

candidates: "Who elected you?" they demand. And now Everett Dennis, executive director of the Gammon Center for Media Studies, has written an article titled "The Press as Moral Judgment," in which he states that "the media are, in fact, monitoring and enforcing American values."

The result is that the candidate-screening process has become public, often conducted on nationwide network television. And when the media are as much a part of the political process as the polling places. The problem is that it is often impossible to be neutral purveyors of information.

That ideological world there is one truth: the truth of the extreme right. Ronald Reagan must be free to pack the Supreme Court with judges who do not believe in some basic freedoms. And if the constitutional process works to stop him, as it did in this case, the remedy is to foul the process — foul the system. That is the price of ideology.

Both officials argue that debt relief for the small and weak could become a precedent for the big and strong, seriously impairing the banks' balance sheets. To quarantine this contagion, Messrs. Baker, Connally and Coddens are pursuing new initiatives:

• More official credit. Mr. Baker finally joined the rest of the world in agreeing to provide the World Bank with more funds to lend to the bigger debtor nations.

• Insurance against adversity.

The leaders are seeking ways to provide funds quickly to nations buffeted by international shocks such as sudden hikes in interest rates.

• Redesign of economic reform formulas. Mr. Connally is quietly criticizing past IMF austerity programs that plant unbearable political pressures on governments. Mr. Baker is urging more attention to the overall quality of a country's medium-term reform efforts and less to quarterly monetary indices.

These measures are long overdue. If they rapidly martial significant resources, they may succeed in limiting the number of nations requiring debt relief, for the time being. Meanwhile, creditors should continue to improve the rules governing the fate of the smaller, weaker debtors.

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The writer is vice president of the Overseas Development Council, a public policy institute. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

another noted womanizer, in 1952. He said that those same Democratic Party leaders whose support John F. Kennedy needed in 1959 and 1960 had probably gone over the stories of his womanizing with him and "at least gained his verbal assurance or something that he'd toe the line a lot better, and if he'd show that he was single-minded about the office and that he knew this was serious business they agreed to go ahead and support him."

If Mr. Hart and Mr. Biden want to identify the real villains of their political immorality, they do not have to look beyond the factors that have contributed to the weakening of the political parties. These include Roosevelt's New Deal, which federalized welfare programs that many urban political machines had provided; television, which made it possible for candidates to bypass the party machinery; and the Democratic Party reformers who, after the 1968 convention, were determined to take the system away from the bosses in the smoke-filled rooms and open it to everyone: the young, minorities, women, the poor.

The result is that the candidate-screening process has become public, often conducted on nationwide network television. And when the media are as much a part of the political process as the polling places. The problem is that it is often impossible to be neutral purveyors of information.

John Sears, a leading strategist for Richard Nixon in 1968 and for Ronald Reagan in 1976 and 1980, has had some experience in these matters.

"Twenty or 25 years ago, when we didn't have so many primaries, the press didn't have to play as active a role as it does today because a lot of people who might think of running for president were really screened out by the party leaders and we never knew the exact reasons," he said recently.

The process, he contended, worked to screen out Senator Estes Kefauver,

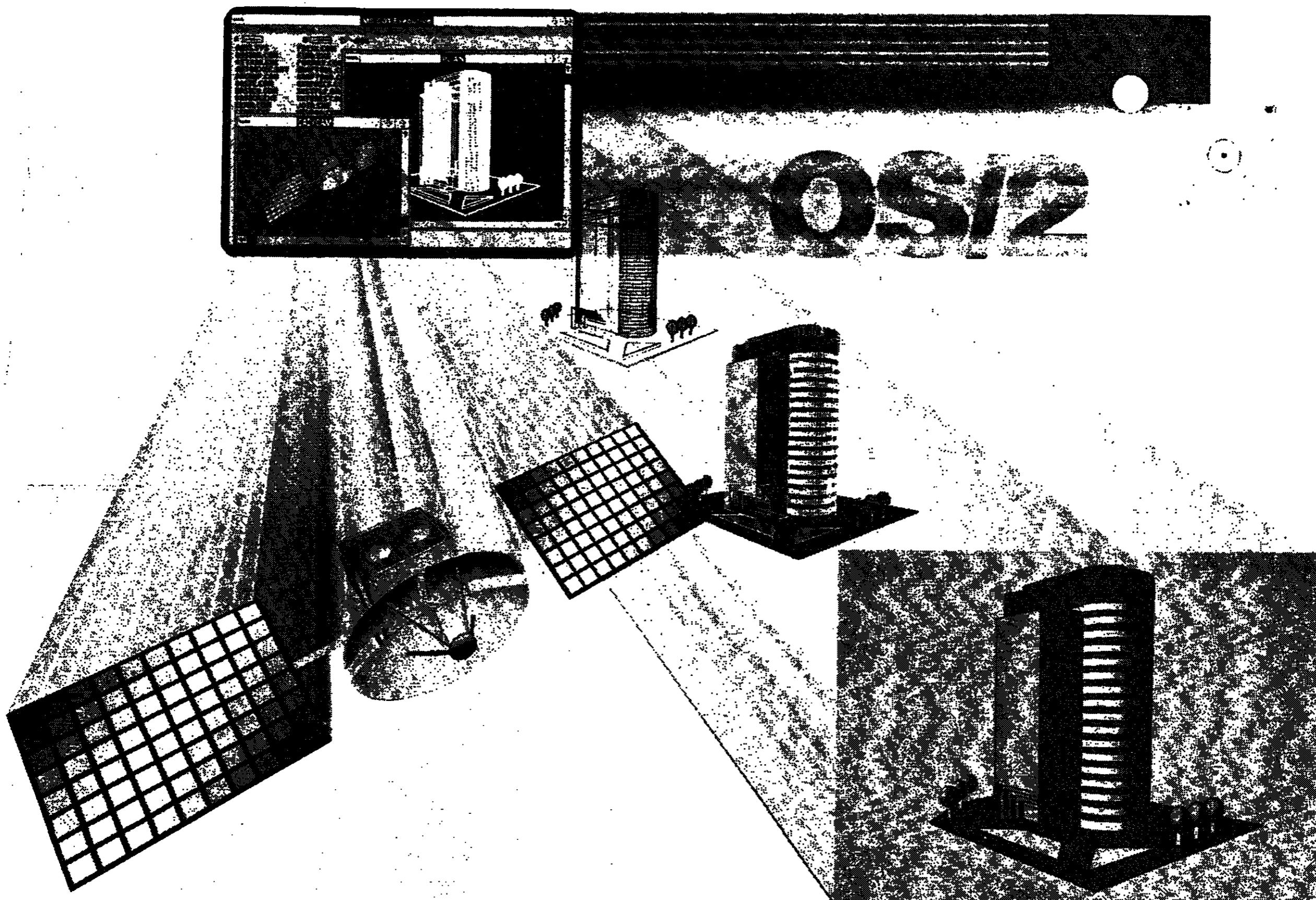
100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: A Channel Bridge?

PARIS — "I have had a pleasant chat," writes a correspondent, "with Admiral Clouet, the French ex-Minister of Marine, who is hard at work on his scheme for connecting England and France by means of a bridge over the Channel. He says some people think it Utopian, but they will find it is perfectly practicable. He has assisted in his labors by Messrs. Fowler and Baker, two English engineers, and Mr. Hensel, who has done good work in the canals of Suez and Panama. The gallant Admiral estimates the cost of his bridge at 40 million sterling. It would take seven years to construct."

1912: Italy Ups the Ante</

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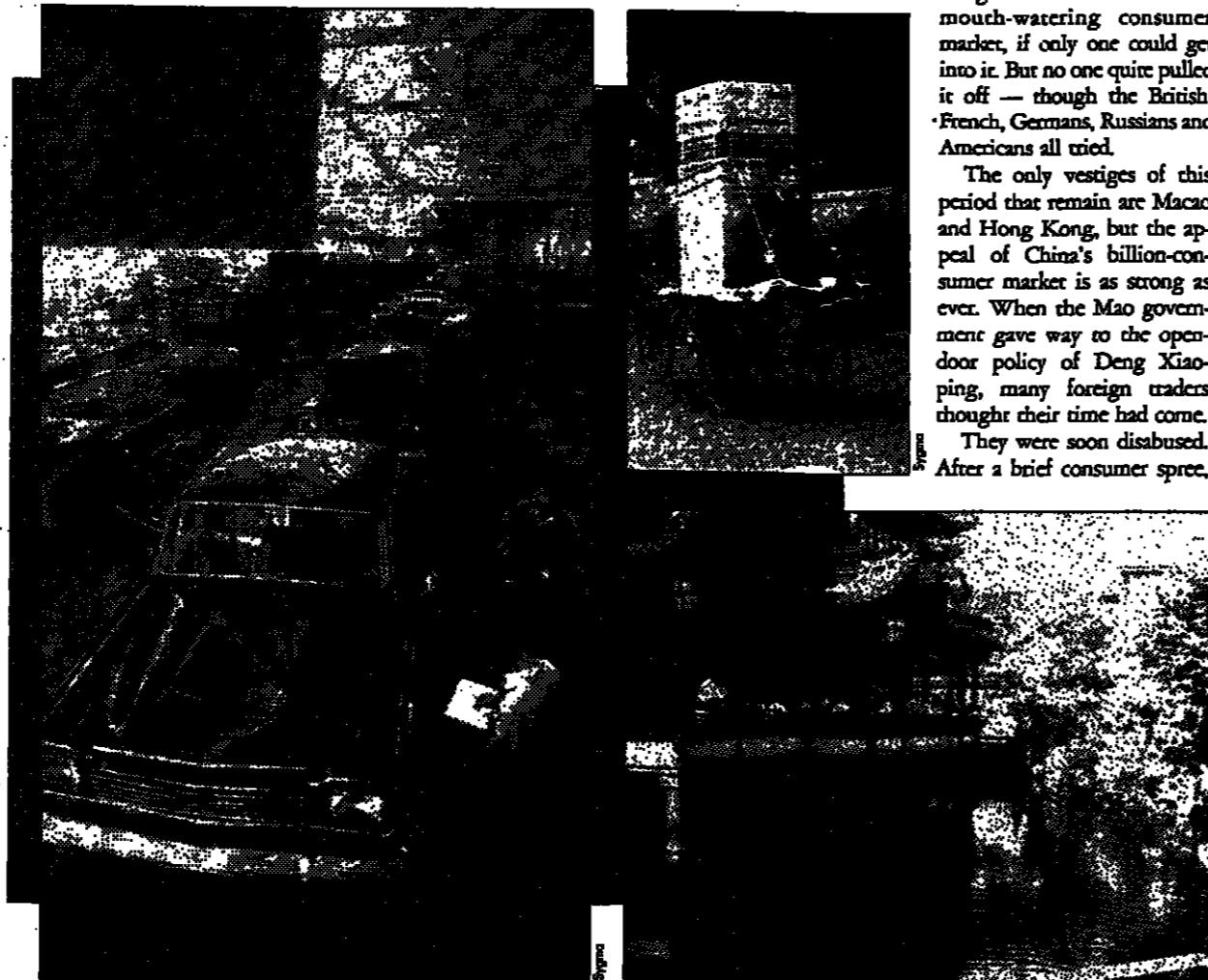
ADVERTISING SECTION

CHINA

MODERNIZATION TAKES SHAPE

Over 4,000 years of civilization and home to one in five of the planet's population, China is confronting its own weaknesses and confirming its strengths as it strives to pursue open-trade policies while liberalizing the urban economy.

Shanghai scenes:
automobile industry (left),
new consumer goods (top right) and traditional temple (bottom right).



CHINA is a chameleon. In this century alone it has taken on the colors of, successively, a decayed dynasty, a chaotic warlord anarchy invaded by an outside power, a stern revolutionary autocracy closed to the rest of the world — and now a liberalizing one-party republic.

The longest recorded continuous civilization on earth, this massive nation covers nearly 7 percent of the world's land surface, but only 11 percent of that is cultivated. Deserts and mountains dominate the western half, and the population of 1.06 billion is highly concentrated — along the coast and two river valleys on the eastern side.

Even last century, traders recognized this area as the most mouth-watering consumer market, if only one could get into it. But no one quite pulled it off — though the British, French, Germans, Russians and Americans all tried.

The only vestiges of this period that remain are Macao and Hong Kong, but the appeal of China's billion-consumer market is as strong as ever. When the Mao government gave way to the open-door policy of Deng Xiaoping, many foreign traders thought their time had come.

They were soon disabused.

After a brief consumer spree,

when some local authorities and other groups imported truckloads of gadgets and little "luxuries," the central government clamped down on foreign-exchange expenditure before the reserves vanished altogether.

They took a hard look at the realities of China's economic life. The country's infrastructure was in a parlous state. Export trade was ill-organized, quality control was low, modern skills were lacking and commercial law had virtually been abolished.

There was one bright spot:

the country was not in debt.

The new administration therefore resolved to act on the following principles: no imports without exports; foreign reserves to be husbanded with care; imports to be more of a capital nature than consumer nature; borrowing to be done with great circumspection; and a whole corpus of commercial law to be built up as quickly as possible.

That is the current economic situation in China. Foreign exchange reserves have stabilized around the US\$11 billion point, after a critical period in 1984-85 when they ran down too fast. China also has gold stocks worth about \$4.5 billion, and it is believed, significant potential as a producer of the precious metal. "No wonder bankers want to lend them money," says Anthony Russell of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

When Deng Xiaoping came to power, his reform policies were needed if China was to modernize. But China would have to quadruple real output and double energy production. It would also have to quadruple foreign trade; hence the opening of China's doors to international commerce and investment.

In effect, Deng targeted real economic growth at 7 percent a year for 20 years. In fact, during the period 1981-85, yearly growth was nearly 9 percent.

China's central government budget deficit in 1986 was some 7 billion renminbi (about \$19.6 billion). Foreign trade has been affected by measures to conserve the reserves and restricted foreign exchange for imports, but export growth has continued.

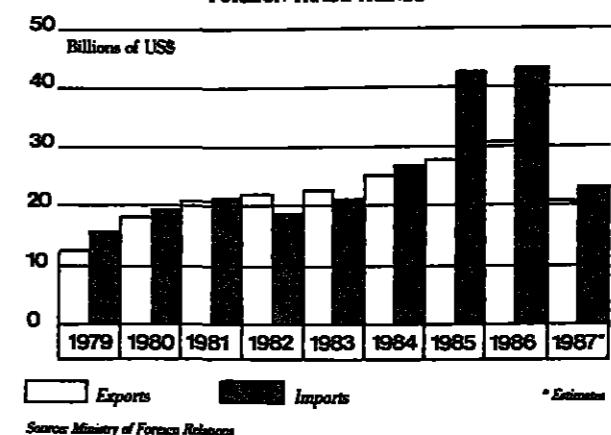
The general level of inflation is moderate, except in some sectors where price levels are beginning to rise remorselessly; an example is rents, which were fixed at un-economically low levels under the previous "command economy."

Russell notes that "the real growth of disposable income is very striking indeed." Rural people have begun to receive a bigger share of the income cake, with the freeing of the

general standard of living. Momentum is so great, especially in energetic urban centers such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Dalian and Guangzhou, that it is doubtful whether even determined advocates of a "command economy" could do more than moderate the tempo of change.

Even amid the controversies over "bourgeois liberalism" and "capitalist corruption," several basic policies clearly shape the economy. A prime aim is to reduce the government's role in running corporations and make management responsible for profits and losses. Also, workers should be paid and subsidies that distort the pricing system should be removed.

FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS



farmer from production quotas, the abolition of the commune system and the development of more industry in country areas.

It is now a supply-demand situation, especially in farm produce. Deng gave the land back to the peasants, and after they have produced their quotas they can produce what they like, sell it where they like and at what price they can get. The result has been much more output," he concludes. China became a net grain exporter on international markets, indicating an amazing change from 1978.

China is now seeing a wide and deep improvement in the

Direct foreign investment is therefore welcome in China if it furthers the modernization of the infrastructure — transport, communications, ports, etc. — and introduces new technology and skills.

This year is critical for China's political development. October's National Congress will compromise the stances of the reformists and conservatives. According to knowledgeable observers, the open-door policy will not change. It is more a question of the pace of change, and how that is to be accomplished. Mr. Russell concludes: "The general atmosphere is relaxed and optimistic. It's business as usual."

Well-cultivated in China



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More Hotels to Welcome International Travelers

DEVELOPMENT of tourism capacity has probably been the fastest and most colorful new phenomenon in China since 1979. China now has 325 modern hotels with all the services expected by the international traveler. The pace of new hotel openings is still high, and over 3,500 bedrooms will be added to the current 120,000 by the end of next year.

This has been one of the most obvious about-faces of post-Mao policy. Entry into China used to be a special privilege, under strict conditions. Now foreign visitors are heartily invited to cross the border, see the sights and please spend some money.

The major international chains are already active. Boston's Sheraton, Memphis' Holiday Inn, Chicago's Hyatt, soon-to-be-Britain's Hilton International, Hong Kong's Peninsula, Sweden's Sanu Hotels, Hong Kong's New World, Switzerland's Moevenpick, Arizona's Ramada, Singapore's Shangri-La, the Swiss-bethotel and the Swissotel group — all of them are now operating or building in China's major cities. The state also runs first-class hotels, such as Guangzhou's White Swan and Nanjing's Jinling, both of which have fine reputations.

Does this sound as if all these hotels look the same, and so "western" that they could be anywhere? Not in the least: The varied architecture and design exhibit good taste, and blend easily with China's exotic ambience. But all the modern communications are there — international direct dialing, 24-hour telex, translation help, modern office machinery, sports and recreation facilities.

The Sheraton Corporation,

for instance, has two hotels operating and three scheduled. The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel in Beijing has 1,004 rooms, with probably the fullest range of services in the city: health club, tennis courts, swimming pool, billiard tables, theater, etc. It claims the "biggest ballroom in town except for the Great Hall of the People," and a seven-language translation service.

The Hua Ting Sheraton in Shanghai, with 1,008 rooms, opened recently. All accommodation is air-conditioned, with round-the-clock service, in-room movies, eight bars and restaurants, ballroom, business center, swimming pool and gymnasium.

Coming up in the Sheraton group are the Sheraton Xian Hotel due for opening in mid-1989, the Sheraton National Palace Hotel in the southern resort of Guilin, which should open about the same time and the Sheraton Tianjin in the northern business center and port of the same name.

Richard Hartman, a Sheraton senior vice president, says that China has become a major growth area for the chain. In some resorts it has future plans for 3-star hotels (called Sheraton Inns) to fill the need for reasonably priced but comfortable accommodation.

In charge of China's tourism development fortunes is the China International Travel Service (CITS), responsible for the organization and the reception of foreign tourists in China. Its aim, says Ms. Yi Xiaoli, director of the meetings and incentive travel section, "is to expand the ties and contacts between the peoples of China and other countries, to promote friendship, and to serve the four modernizations of our country." It boasts a good, well-trained staff, and has established connections with more than 500 foreign

100 countries come to China and their numbers increase each year. By 1985 arrivals had passed the 1.4 million mark; the current rate of increase is about 20 percent a year. Tourism income has soared. Last year's total, an estimated US\$1.55 billion, is double that of 1981.

These figures do not include returning nationals — Chinese from abroad who have been flowing in from the United States, Europe, Southeast Asia and Australasia. Nor do they include the "compatriots" from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. If all these people are counted in, the total comes to nearly 23 million!

CITS can prepare tour programs, says Ms. Yi, "which are rich in Chinese national characteristics and local color. We have dozens of world-famous scenic spots and historical sites, precious relics and magnificent ancient buildings."

There are also tours of factories, schools and hospitals, visits to China's many minority ethnic groups, and gourmet tours to savor China's fabulous cuisine and local delicacies.

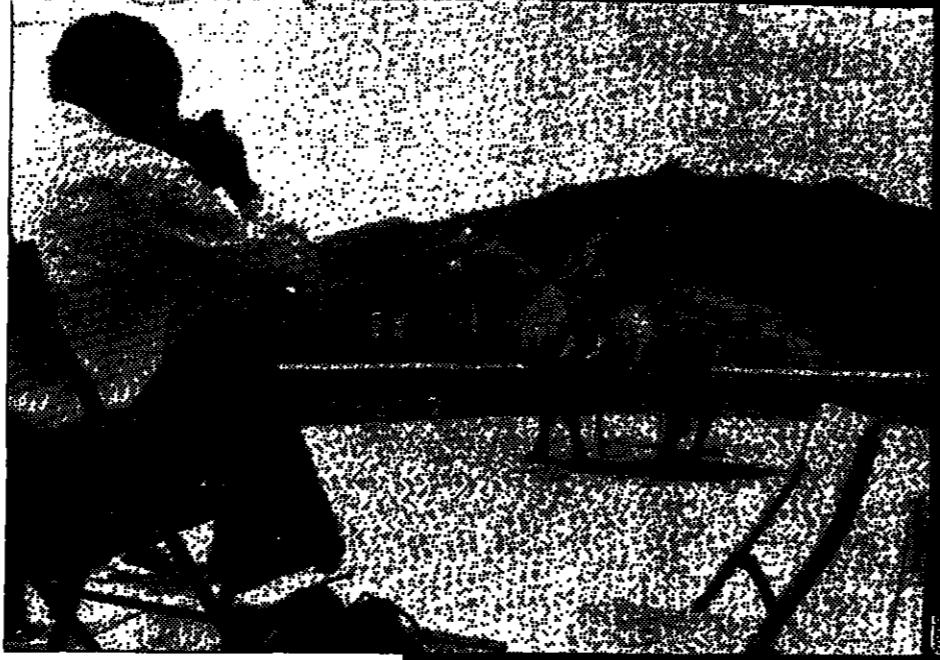
For members of the learned and scientific professions, China is keen to arrange special tours aimed at scientific, technological or cultural exchanges. These are "sing for

CHINA

MODERNIZATION TAKES SHAPE



Foreign tourists from over



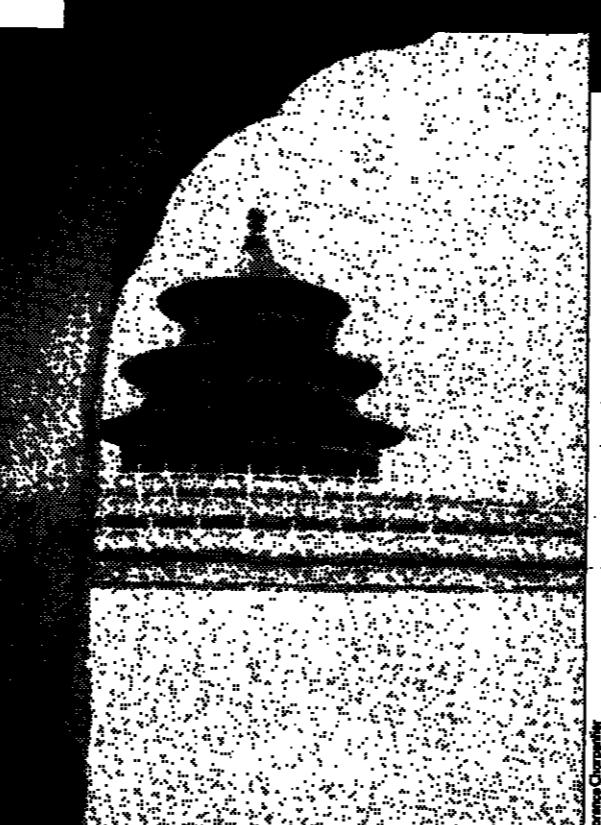
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Timeless images: (clockwise) Temple of Heaven, Beijing; visitors near Ming tombs; Kuanlin landscape; harvesting.

your supper" tours. Tourists can meet and speak at institutions and exchange ideas, while also visiting the more normal "tourist attractions."

The latest initiative taken by CITS will be to organize very up-market VIP tours and corporate meetings, using luxurious state guesthouses (the

guesthouse in Beijing is still furnished and serviced in truly imperial style, for instance). Then, off the beaten track, how about the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River, the ancient Grand Canal, the famous Silk Road, the Inner Mongolian grasslands, panda country, or folklore tours?

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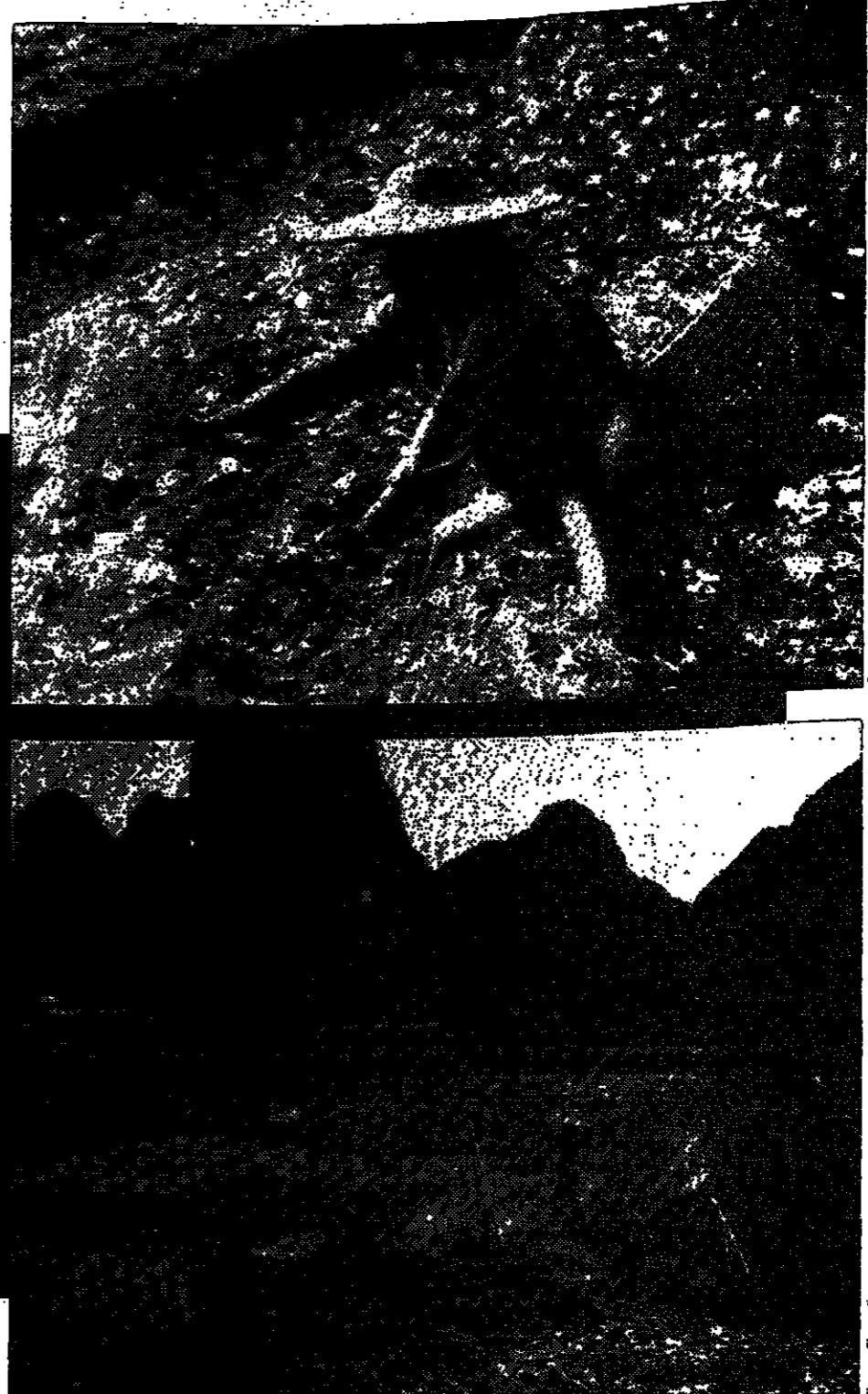
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Harvests Exceed Expectation

THERE'S more than tea in China. The country grows cold-climate grains like wheat and warm-climate grains like rice and soybeans. It produces cotton, silk, ramie and various animal wools; peanuts, rapeseed, sesame and other seed oils. That's in addition to beet and sugar cane; jute and other industrial grasses; fruits and vegetables from deciduous to subtropical and vast numbers of pigs, chickens and ducks.

It also makes some fortified wines and spirits and good light beers. Just recently, foreign investors have developed some white wines to the European taste. Canned and processed vegetables and fruits have also been developed for foreign markets, and the tea trade (which goes back many centuries) has been revived.

One product has declined: fine hard timbers, owing to population pressure on the forests. Under liberalization of the rural areas, farmers seem to be favoring more diversified crops (they pay better) and deserting the basic grains and vegetables, a trend which sometimes worries the government.

As in many Asian countries, China's main farming weaknesses are overcrowding and the weather. Flood and drought can still threaten farming. The systems of transport, storage, chilling, processing

and preservation are still weak, and foreign investors who can help with those technologies are very welcome.

Some 80 percent of the people still rely on agriculture, forestry and fishery even now. About 50 percent of the country's total output is from this sector. When the liberalizations began in 1979, agriculture and the rural areas were the first to be reorganized and these reforms were enthusiastically welcomed by most of the rural people.

As a result, agricultural output soared at an annual average rate of over 8 percent in 1981-85, far exceeding the government's target. Even the state-run farms have done well; more than doubling their output since 1979, after a "job responsibility" system was introduced delegating more decision-making to the local leaderships, and allowing them to retain some of the surpluses they gathered.

In recent years the output of rice has averaged about 170 million metric tons, wheat 85 million tons and coarse grains 65 million tons. In raising larger beasts is probably uneconomic except in the grasslands of the northwest. But recently some worrying trends have emerged: grain acreage fell 7 percent in 1985, and productivity per acre is slow to improve.

Output of grains last peaked in 1984 at 407 million tons, but fell back steeply to 379 million tons in 1985; 1986 saw some improvement, at a total of some 390 tons, and the target for this year has been set at 405 million tons. Floods have been severe this year, and earlier there were some droughts. Can the current target be met? Beijing hopes so.

China's farming remains close to the arts and crafts industries, and so it is in many ways more productive overall and more ecologically balanced than the "modern" agricultural economies. Farm families can earn extra income from such activities, and the well-organized state trading corporations collect from the countryside for local and foreign trade.

The government aims to increase diversification by expanding aquaculture (growing fish in ponds with controlled breeding and feeding) and forestry (China's forests have been much denuded over the centuries and in the north a bad fire has destroyed millions of trees). The authorities would also like to raise the output of fruit, herbs and fodder.

Incentives have been offered to create more industries in the rural areas, to stem any uncontrolled drift to the towns and the cities, while also reducing the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture down to 40-50 percent. Indeed, about 70 million people have left farming since 1979.

New Focus on Light Industry

DURING the Mao era, when the emphasis was firmly placed on heavy industry, light industry was much neglected. Now the new administration is redressing the balance. Heavy industry is being improved, not expanded, while China's light engineering industries are being revived at top speed — not only to produce exports, but also to manufacture items such as clothes, foodstuffs and household equipment for the domestic market.

A large proportion of China's 20,000 textile enterprises are based in Shanghai. Textile processing plants account for about 16 percent of China's total industrial output. Their

exports earn over US\$17 billion for the country and, having risen by an average 13 percent in recent years, now account for nearly 20 percent of all export activity.

China has also latched on to the need for quality control in light engineering. Above all, China wants to move into



Workers workers in textile industry.

the high-tech world — and the faster the better. From hand-craft to CAD/CAM, productivity is seen as the imperative need.

This advertising section was written by Alan Challey and Betty Ildefonso-Challey.

Maintain Balance

C

Shen

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disappointing Profit Hits Glaxo Shares

Reuters
LONDON — Shares of Glaxo Holdings PLC tumbled Monday, closing down the London stock market after the huge drug company announced lower-than-expected annual results.

Glaxo, whose products include anti-ulcer drug Zantac, said pretax profit for the year ended June rose 22 percent to £746 million (£1.23 billion), from £612 million the previous year.

Analysts had forecast profits as much as £800 million because

of the success of Zantac, which has 52 percent of a world market valued at around \$2.2 billion a year.

The announcement of the results pushed Glaxo shares, traded as American Depository Receipts on the New York Stock Exchange, down 28 points from 2,366.5 on Friday.

In its report, Glaxo said that turnover rose nearly 22 percent to £1.74 billion, from £1.43 billion.

Net profit after tax also rose

nearly 22 percent, to £501 million, from £403 million. Profit per share was 67 pence, against 54.1 pence a year earlier.

Peter Woods, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said, "You don't always choose your acquisitions, you have to take them when they are available," he explained.

Electrolux is known for its policy of taking over companies in financial difficulty and making them profitable.

Zanassi SpA of Italy is one recent example.

Taken on in 1984 despite heavy restructuring costs, the unit made a modest profit in 1986 and should show even better results next year, Mr. Werthen said.

Last year, Electrolux clinched the biggest acquisition by a Swedish company when it bought White Consolidated Industries, the third-largest American maker of household appliances.

Zantac contributed 47 percent of turnover of £875 million, or \$411 million, in the first half of 1987, the company reported earlier.

Mr. Woods said that he would review his 1988 pretax profit figure for Glaxo downward from £1 billion to around £925 million.

However, he said he believed that the downward share movement would soon stop.

He said the company was "not expensive and looks to us like a long-term buy."

Stock dealers in London said the stock was vulnerable to a sharp fall because of its spectacular rise from 930 pence just after last year's annual figures.

With Chairman Werthen, It's Electrolux to the Rescue

Reuters
STOCKHOLM — If records were kept for arranging company takeovers, Hans Werthen, chairman of Electrolux AB of Sweden, would be high on the list.

In the 20 years he has been with Electrolux, Mr. Werthen has turned it from a struggling electrical goods maker that was itself a takeover candidate into Sweden's second-largest industrial group after AB Volvo and the owner of 400 companies in 40 countries.

"Door-to-door salesmen are our elite infantry," Mr. Werthen asserted. "They are the way into every country in the world."

These days, Mr. Werthen is focusing more

of his energy on his lesser known role as chairman of the Swedish telecommunications giant L.M. Ericsson.

Ericsson had profits last year of just 905 million kronor on revenue of 31.7 billion.

"We're so poor that we have to buy struggling firms because we can't afford successful ones," Mr. Werthen said with a grin.

But he added that he is satisfied with an profit-to-assets ratio of around 25 percent. He said it is a fair price to pay for gaining market share.

Mr. Werthen stresses not only geographical dominance, but also aims to exploit the trend for fitted kitchens, in which customers buy everything from appliances to furniture from one supplier.

Fitted kitchens are the growth sector of the future," Mr. Werthen said, adding that "all the parts must be in harmony. It's like a beautiful girl's teeth — one missing tooth spoils the whole effect."

With Electrolux holding a quarter of the

European market and 18 percent in the United States, Mr. Werthen sees Asia as his next challenge. He envisions a network of door-to-door salespeople bringing Swedish vacuum cleaners to Chinese families.

"Door-to-door salesmen are our elite infantry," Mr. Werthen asserted. "They are the way into every country in the world."

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Towers Seeks Lehman's Aid
s It Weighs Stake in Pan Am

Reuters

NEW YORK — Towers Financial Corp. said Monday that it would approach Pan American World Airways with a plan to restructure the carrier and that it was seeking support from John F. Lehman, the former U.S. Navy secretary.

Lehman Hoffenberg, the chairman of the insurance and financial company, said that Towers' intentions were "serious but friendly" that the plan would be presented to Pan Am's board of directors, management and unions.

Towers does not own any stock in Pan Am, Mr. Hoffenberg said.

He declined to reveal many details of the plan, but said that Towers prepared to invest \$50 million to \$100 million in the carrier.

Maxwell Plans
European Daily

The Associated Press

PARIS — Robert Maxwell, a British publisher, announced plans Monday to establish an English-language daily newspaper that would be published in Paris and possibly the United States or Canada. The paper, in tabloid format, will begin appearing by Jan. 1989. Mr. Maxwell said.

He indicated that he would now a formula used by USA Today and print a country-by-country summary of major news. He said one-third of the paper would consist of news from European newspapers and two-thirds will be produced by a staff of 150 in Paris. He said the paper would not compete directly with other English-language publications such as the International Herald Tribune or the Financial Times.

September's new issues included *Social Concept*, a computer software developer, and *Conforama*, a furniture retailer.

Brokers and fund managers complain frequently about a lack of liquidity for most Second Marché issues. One broker estimated that less than 10 percent of the stocks listed had sufficient capital floating on the market to be considered liquid.

Investors had a foretaste of the market's downside potential when prices took a nosedive this summer and institutions found themselves unable to unload their Second Marché holdings.

Rotheschild Sets Share Price

Agence France-Presse

GENEVA — Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild SA said Monday that the 16,000 bearer shares it is offering on public tender until Oct. 21 will be priced at 5,250 Swiss francs (\$3,480) each. The bank, controlled by the Rothschild family, said last week that it would sell a 17.8 percent stake to the public.

Three other U.S. banking companies — J.P. Morgan & Co., Manufacturers Hanover Corp. and Chemical New York Corp. — are also expected to open operations in Tokyo later this year.

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BAILEY SHATKIN

Chemical Bank Eliminates 170 U.K. Jobs

Reuters

LONDON — Chemical New York Corp. said Monday that it would eliminate 170 of the 950 jobs at its British unit, or 18 percent, under a global restructuring plan.

It said the cutbacks will "center on areas of commercial banking which are being de-emphasized, a more focused approach to securities activities, and a rationalization of operational support."

A spokesman for Chemical said,

"Virtually every area of the bank is affected to some degree."

Chemical, the fourth-largest U.S. banking company, said Sept. 14 that it would cut its worldwide staff by 10 percent, or about 2,100 people, and sell some businesses to strengthen its performance.

Euromond dealers at other houses said that Chemical was reducing its staff of 28 Euromond traders to just eight.

But the Chemical spokesman said that a breakdown of the cut-

backs was not available. He added that the bank would continue to make markets in Eurobonds.

The parent company said last month that it would take a one-time third-quarter charge of about \$135 million to cover severance pay

and related expenses, resulting in a quarterly loss of \$65 million, compared with profit of \$99.1 million in the 1986 period. It predicted the global staff reductions would result in pretax gains of about \$150 million a year.

Bankers Trust to Open Japanese Unit

Reuters

TOKYO — Bankers Trust New York Corp. will open its Tokyo securities branch on Wednesday, paving the way for other U.S. commercial banks to deal in securities and trade in Japan.

The brokerage arrangement is a compromise between Japanese laws separating banking and brokerage and demands from European banks that they be allowed to conduct securities business in Tokyo.

Bankers Trust officials said the new securities business will help blur and eventually eliminate the differences between investment and commercial banking in the United States as well as in Japan.

Under the arrangement, Bankers Trust cut its stake in its Asian unit to 50 percent and Exxon Corp. acquired the rest. The other U.S. banks have taken similar action to meet the ministry's requirement.

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The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from 9 October 87 up to 11 April 88 as determined by the reference agent is 9 percent per annum, namely U.S. \$46.25 per note of U.S. \$1,000.

The Quarterly Report as of 30th June 1987 has been published and may be obtained from:

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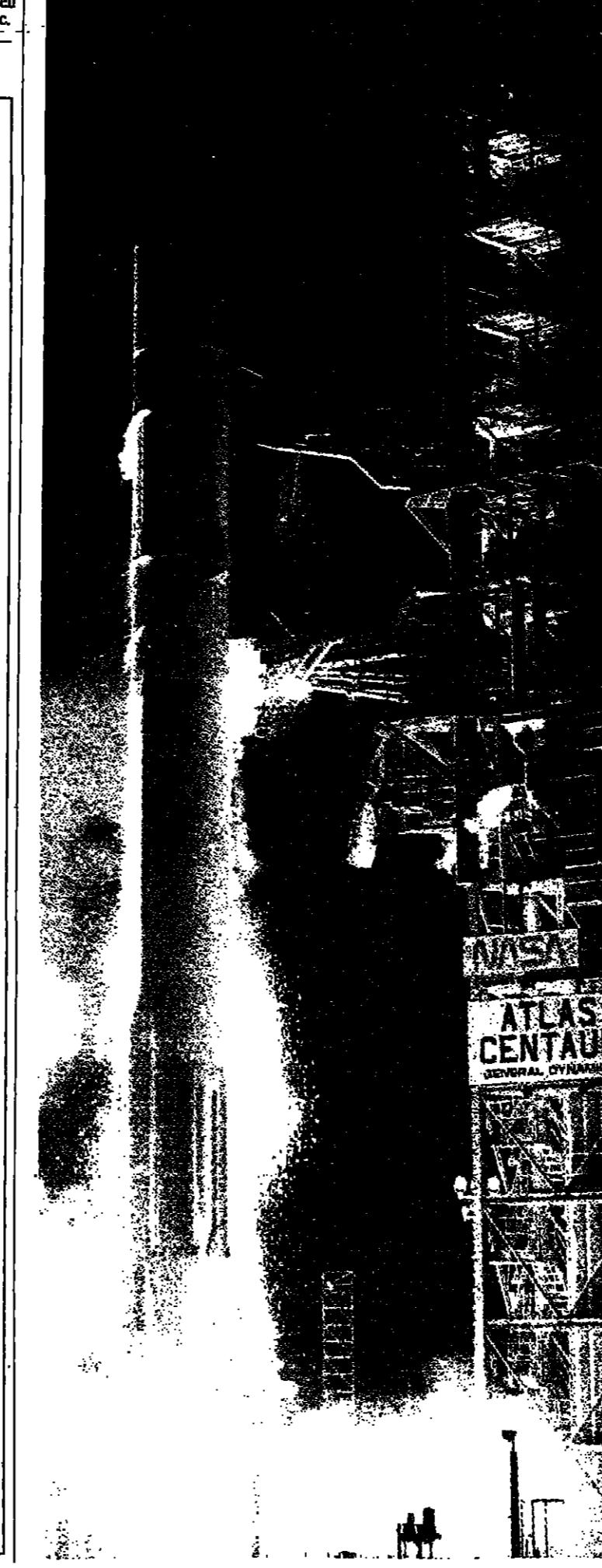
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Ahead of Trade Data

Reuters
LONDON — The dollar closed slightly lower in Europe on Monday, with traders reluctant to act ahead of Wednesday's U.S. trade data for August.

Dealers said few investors were

spared to be either big buyers or

big sellers, especially with U.S.

markets either closed or quiet be-

cause of the Columbus Day holida-

y.

"I think the dollar is coming to

the bottom of its range ahead of the

trade figures," said one London

trader.

In London, the dollar fell to

1.310 Deutsche marks from

1.315 on Friday; to 143.23 Japa-

nesen from 143.90; to 1.5020

Swiss francs from 1.5095; and to

1.388 French francs from 6.0500.

Meanwhile, the British pound

was in the limelight, with reported

intervention by the Bank of En-

gland to stem its rise above 3 DM.

Despite the intervention, which

dealers said was modest, the pound

closed in London at 2.9978 DM,

against 2.9960 on Friday.

The pound was also stronger

against the dollar, closing at

\$1.6540, against \$1.6515 on Friday.

Some dealers said the dollar's

slide against the yen resulted from

some large commercial orders on

the yen/mark cross rate, whose ef-

fect was amplified by thin trading.

However, sentiment was bearish

ahead of the U.S. trade report.

Dealers said a \$13 billion to \$15

billion deficit was already dis-

counted by the market, although it

would be a marked improvement

after the \$16.47 billion record

shortfall of July.

The American economist Martin

London Dollar Rates

Close: Frl.
Deutsche mark 1.4125
Pound sterling 1.6255
Japanese yen 14.6250
Swiss franc 1.5020
French franc 6.0388
Source: Reuters

Feldstein said that the dollar would have to fall 30 percent in the next five years for the United States to erase its trade deficit.

Mr. Feldstein, a former chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, also implicitly voiced doubts on the future of the Louvre accord in February to stabilize currencies, dealers said.

But one U.S. dealer said the market had had doubts over the survival of the G-7 agreement for a while.

The rise in the Bundesbank repurchase rate last week "shows the Germans are unwilling to play ball with the U.S.," the dealer said.

The U.S. government has been trying for several months to persuade West Germany and Japan to reduce their economy.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was

fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8130 DM, up from 1.8121 on Friday, and in Paris at 6.0420 French francs, up from 6.0410.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5020 Swiss francs, down from 1.5095 on Friday.

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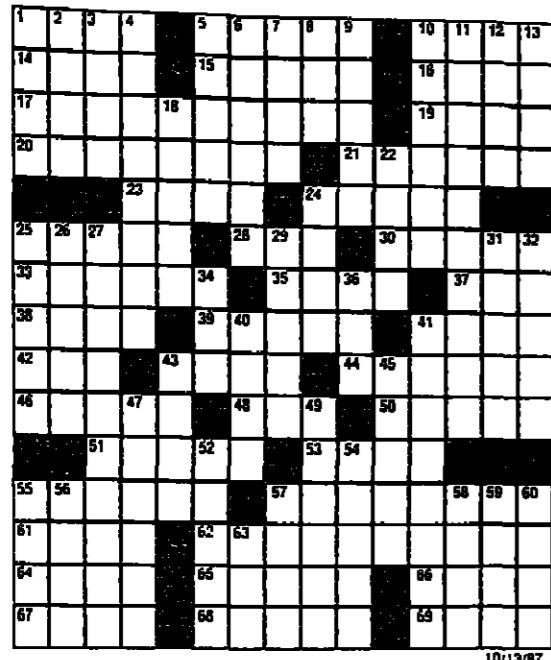
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ACROSS

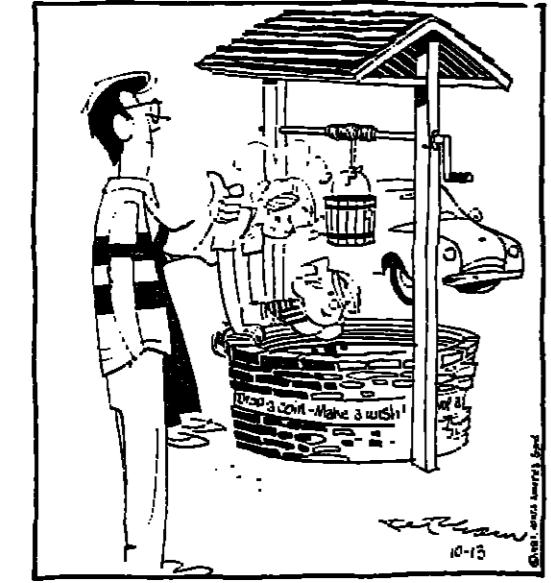
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playwright
Hochhuth
37 Regret
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42 Jazzman
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Hamlet
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DENNIS THE MENACE



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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: **44**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JERKY, THYME, CANYON, BRIDGE

Answer: Music that goes well with their work—
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WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

ASIA

HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST

HIGH LOW

AFRICA

HIGH LOW

LATIN AMERICA

HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA

HIGH LOW

ASIA

HIGH LOW

OCEANIA

HIGH LOW

ASIA

H

Twins Win, 9-5, to Take AL's Playoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — The Minnesota Twins, the pasties of the West Division of the American League last season, Monday gained major league baseball's World Series for the first time in 22 years by beating the Detroit Tigers, 9-5, as Tom Brunansky hit a home run and a two-run double.

The Twins had taken a 3-1 lead in the playoffs by beating the Tigers, 5-3, Sunday night.

In capturing the AL playoffs, four games to one, the Twins won two of three games at Tiger Stadium despite having one of the poorest road records in the majors this season. They finished 85-77 for the year, and joined the 1973 New York Mets as the only division winners with fewer than 90 victories to advance to a World Series.

Minnesota will open the series at home Saturday night against the National League champion.

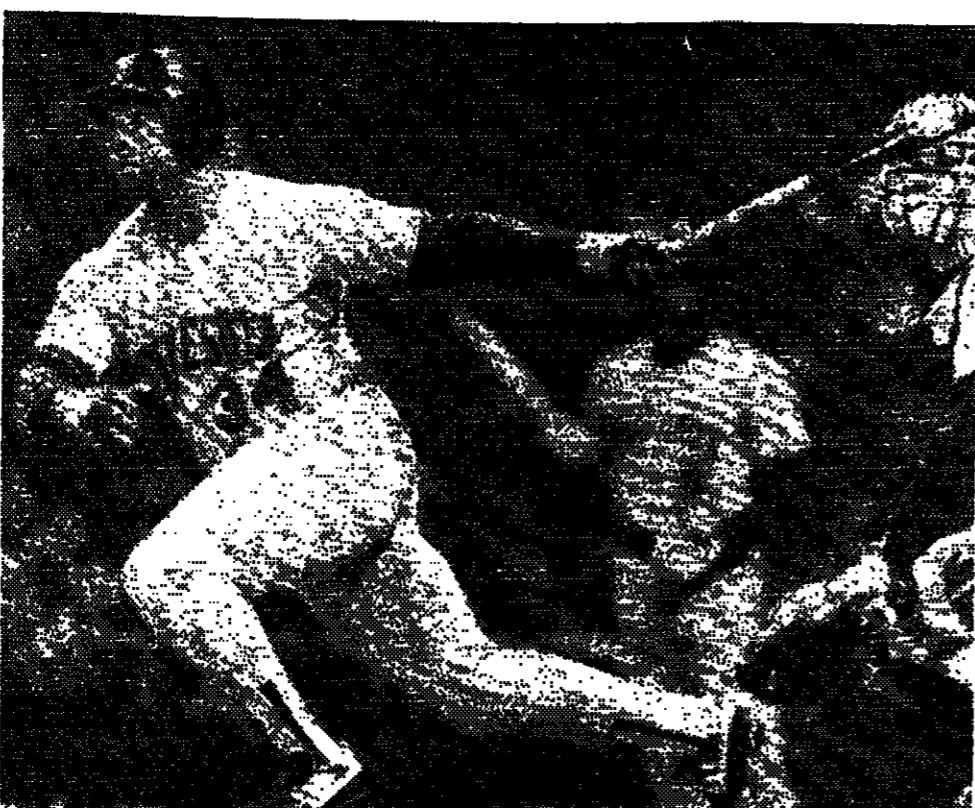
The Twins, beaten by the Los Angeles Dodgers in seven games in the 1965 World Series, finished 71-71 last season, when Tom Kelly replaced Ray Miller as manager with 23 games remaining, and was sixth in the AL West.

"They beat up on us in every direction," said Detroit's manager, Sparky Anderson. His Tigers posted baseball's best record, 98-64, but dropped two of three playoff games at home after losing the first game at the Metrodome in Minneapolis.

The remarkable one-year turnaround continued Monday before a Tiger Stadium crowd of 47,448 as the Twins took a 4-0 lead, then scored five insurance runs after the Tigers got three runs in the fourth to close it 4-3. Bert Blyleven pitched six innings for his second victory of the playoffs, giving up two hits, before Dan Schatzeder came on to start the seventh.

A former Tiger, Juan Berenguer, taking his fourth appearance of the playoffs, relieved Chet Lemon's wo-o-o, bases-empty homer in the eighth to make it 6-4 before Jeff Leonard finished for his second save. Johnny Grubb singled to ring up the tying run in the eighth before Pat Sheridan, who won the first game with a two-run homer if Reardon in the eighth, lined out left fielder Dan Gladden.

Veteran Darrel Evans, the goat Sunday night's game, said afterward that despite he was "in shock" and didn't figure that's going to happen. It's probably the only thing I didn't think could happen



Kirby Puckett broke a 2-for-13 slump with a third-inning homer that tied Sunday's game, 1-1.

By Barry Kennedy/The Associated Press

DETROIT — Kirby Puckett

happened," Gaetti said later. "He could throw the ball into left field. With two outs I wouldn't do it, but there was one. The hitter can't hit the ball, and the pitch has to be where the catcher can handle it. You can't tip it off. The pitcher can't know."

Before Berenguer's first pitch to Lou Whitaker, Gaetti gave Laudner the sign. He also said to Joe Brink, the umpire, "Be alive."

Berenguer's first pitch to the left-handed Whitaker was a forkball that dipped low and in. Evans, for an instant, thought the ball might skip away from the catcher.

"I wanted to get a good jump on a ground ball or have a chance to score if the ball's in the dirt," Evans said later, explaining his big lead. "I kind of hesitated because the ball was almost in the dirt. I was trying to read it. That's why I didn't get back right away. I would have liked to have been back another foot. Then I would've gotten back. He had a little trouble catching the ball, but when he did he came up throwing."

Evans desperately dove head-first back into the base, but Gaetti smoothly caught Laudner's throw and tagged him on the back.

That left the Tigers with two out and a runner at second. Berenguer then threw a wild pitch, enabling Bergman to move to third, and he walked Whitaker. The walk proved to be far more beneficial to the Twins than to the Tigers.

"You don't know what's going to

happen," Gaetti said later. "He was scheduled to bat, and it seemed that Anderson's manager, might use one of his three left-handed batters on the bench instead, most likely Johnny Grubb. But he let Morrison bat, and Morrison hit a fly to center for the third out.

Because Bergman had batted for Tom Brookens, Anderson needed a third baseman. He had two choices: put Morrison there and his designated hitter, forcing him to insert his pitcher in the batting order, or switching Evans from first to third and putting Bergman at first. He moved Evans to third, where he had played in parts of only six games this season.

"I wasn't concerned," Anderson said. "I never worry about defense when I'm losing."

In the eighth inning, Evans bobbed Laudner's one-out grounder, then failed to backhand a two-out grounder by Steve Lombardozzi that went for a single and increased Minnesota's lead to 5-3.

"I played there for 13 years," Evans said, refusing to make excuses. "I played there in the playoffs and the World Series in 1984. I haven't played there much since then, but I feel comfortable with the instincts there. I was just a little anxious. I was a little uncomfortable. I hurried a little on the two balls. I should've had them." (UPI, NYT)

It was bad enough that Evans was picked off third with only one out in the sixth inning, but circumstances grew worse when he had to play third base for only the second time since June 20 — and failed to field two grounders that should have come out.

"You want to dig a hole and bury yourself," said Evans, 40, "but you can't do that."

The Tigers entered the bottom of the sixth down by 4-2, but quickly scored a run on three successive singles by Chet Lemon and Evans against Frank Viola and by Dave Bergman, a pinch-hitter, against Keith Atherton. After Mike Heath signed Bergman to second, and Evans to third, Berenguer, a right-hander, relieved Atherton.

Kelly, the Minnesota manager, called for Berenguer because he wanted a strikeout for the second out, removing the possibility of a sacrifice fly that would tie the game. But Berenguer didn't need the strikeout.

While the pitching change was being made, third baseman Gaetti and catcher Laudner talked. Gaetti, perhaps the best defensive third baseman in the league, said he might signal a pickup play against Evans.

"We have a left-handed hitter up and a guy who likes to take a big lead," Gaetti told Laudner. "Let's try it here."

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happen," Gaetti said later. "He was scheduled to bat, and it seemed that Anderson's manager, might use one of his three left-handed batters on the bench instead, most likely Johnny Grubb. But he let Morrison bat, and Morrison hit a fly to center for the third out.

Because Bergman had batted for Tom Brookens, Anderson needed a third baseman. He had two choices: put Morrison there and his designated hitter, forcing him to insert his pitcher in the batting order, or switching Evans from first to third and putting Bergman at first. He moved Evans to third, where he had played in parts of only six games this season.

"I wasn't concerned," Anderson said. "I never worry about defense when I'm losing."

In the eighth inning, Evans bobbed Laudner's one-out grounder, then failed to backhand a two-out grounder by Steve Lombardozzi that went for a single and increased Minnesota's lead to 5-3.

"I played there for 13 years," Evans said, refusing to make excuses. "I played there in the playoffs and the World Series in 1984. I haven't played there much since then, but I feel comfortable with the instincts there. I was just a little anxious. I was a little uncomfortable. I hurried a little on the two balls. I should've had them." (UPI, NYT)

SPORTS

Giants Move to Within 1 Victory of Pennant

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For a change, Jeffrey Leonard didn't hit a home run, but that was just about the only thing the San Francisco Giants didn't inflict on the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday as they won their second straight game and moved to within one victory of the National League pennant.

Three times, the Cardinals took

the lead by one run. Three times, the Giants wiped it out — the third time by pounding Bob Forsch for four runs in the fourth inning. They cruised on to defeat the Cardinals, 6-3, behind five scoreless innings of relief pitching by Joe Price, and took the lead in the playoffs for the first time, three games to two.

Game 5 was a return match of the series opener, which Greg Mathews won over Rick Reuschel.

and the Giants were even. For a left-hander, Mathews was having trouble holding runners on first base. With Leonard batting, Mitchell stole second, and the Giants had stolen four bases to two for the Cardinals, who stole 248 this season.

Mathews survived his first encounter with Leonard (four home runs in four games), who flied deep to center, but Mitchell tagged and took third. He was still there after Candy Maldonado took a third strike and Cliff Davis flied out to center, where Willie McGee made a running catch.

The Cardinals, still playing without Jack Clark, their one true power hitter, have been struggling for runs. They got one in the third, but wasted a great chance to break things open. Tony Pena led with a ground single through the left side. Mathews squared to bunt, but as the infield charged, he swung and popped a single over second base. When Coleman glanced a single off Reuschel's glove, St. Louis had the bases loaded and nobody out.

Smith fished one run home with a sacrifice fly to center, but that was all the Cards got, because Herr bounced to Thompson, who started San Francisco's 10th double play of the series.

No Cardinal lead seemed safe. In the bottom of the third, Mitchell hit a high 2-2 pitch over the left-field fence for the Giants' ninth homer of the playoffs and a 2-2 tie.

In the top of the fourth, the Cardinals squirmed a run and took the lead for the third time, McGee singled with one down but was thrown out trying to steal second when Manager Roger Craig called for a pitchout. That earned Leonard a hit off the shoulder from Bob Forsch.

It knew it was done on purpose," Leonard said, promising to find the appropriate payback gesture.

He even intimidates his own teammates sometimes — the barbed remark here, the temporary cold shoulder there — but, says Mitchell, "You don't want him to be a little flower out there. He pummeled me up."

Leonard does his pumping without fist-waving, back-slapping and teammate-hugging. His style is a West Philadelphia star, perhaps borrowed from an old Sonny Liston film clip. Asked what makes him so hard, Leonard smiled briefly and said: "Aw, man, there was so much, and it was so long ago."

Since escaping from the Houston Astros early in 1981, Leonard has hit .84 home runs in his five full seasons, learning to focus his anger under Frank Robinson, the manager from 1981 through 1984. When Robinson was let go, Leonard appropriated his No. 20 as a tribute — until he went to No. 00 as a sign he was starting over after two operations.

After a great start this season, Leonard was hurt again, and slipped back into a platoon status. When right-handed Danny Cox could not pitch for the Cardinals in the opening game, Leonard got his chance — and Manager Roger Craig shelved his platooning plans.

Mike Aldrete, leading the Giants with a .417 average with runners in scoring position, batted for Reuschel and hit a sacrifice fly off Rick Horton that scored Brenley and moved Uribe to second. Uribe then stole third, and Thompson tripled to right-center to make it 6-3.

But Mathews left with a sore

muscle in his right thigh, and on came Forsch, who won Game 3 in a similar long-relief role. This time, Forsch, 37, pitched to four batters, got nobody out and surrendered four runs and the lead.

Davis opened with a first-pitch single, Clark bounced a single past first, Bob Brenley walked and the Giants had the bases loaded. Jose Uribe lined a shot over first base for a single, two runs and a 4-3 lead. Forsch was gone.

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Eric K. Karpoff/The Associated Press

Leonard a Hit as a Hard-Liner

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Kevin Mitchell remembers the first time he met Jeffrey Leonard, long before Leonard became nationally famous as Mac-Man and Penitentiary Face, the man with the baleful stare who hit four home runs in the first four games of the National League playoff series.

It was the spring of 1986, two years ago for Mitchell. He was a brash rookie, keeping the older New York Mets loose with his street talk. "One day I was running in the outfield before a game," Mitchell recalls. "I was wearing my headset, you know, and Jeffrey came over and said, 'Who's this rookie, running with a headset on?'

"That's Jeffrey. That's his game. That's his psych."

Other rookies might have quaked at the hard greeting from a long-timer, but Mitchell saw the glint behind the glare. "We're

from the same kind of neighborhood," Mitchell says. "We understand each other right away."

The Cardinals, the city of St. Louis do not appreciate the wit and wisdom of Leonard, who jogs out his homers like a parody of super-slow replay.

But the tough Cardinals and their stoic fans will have to endure another visit from the Giants and Jeffrey (don't call him Jeff) Leonard, who on Saturday set a playoff record with a home run in a fourth consecutive game.

Not bad for a man who testified in the Pittsburgh drug trial of 1985, learned to live "one day at a time" and saw enough troubles on the streets of West Philadelphia to make him a survivor long before he signed a professional contract.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Franc-Dollar Duet

PARIS — The last time I saw Paris the tourists still controlled the main boulevards and sidewalk cafés. Americans were smiling and the French were glum. Unfortunately all this has changed. Now the French are smiling and the Americans are glum.

"What on earth went wrong?" I asked the doorman at my hotel.

"Your dollar went soft and our franc went hard," he said.

"Nobody pays attention to anyone who has soft currency dribbling out of his pocket."

"It's temporary. We are working on a new chemical process to harden the dollar. Soon it will be as tough as the yen."

"If you say so. Did you want to take a bus or the Metro?"

"I can afford a taxi," I said. "Americans may be poor but when it comes to taking care we are a proud people."

"Even if I get you a taxi you couldn't go anywhere."

"Why not?"

"All the traffic in Paris is stand-



ing still. Nothing is moving. You see those cars out there in the street? They have been there since last Thursday."

"What's wrong?"

"It's the hard franc. Everybody

now has money to spend so all the French are trying to get to a store or a restaurant at the same time.

They might be able to make it except the workers are on strike."

"Are they blocking the streets?"

"No, the police are blocking the streets to prevent the workers from jamming them."

"Why are they protesting?"

"They want more hard francs so they can be part of the traffic tie-up."

□

I said to the doorman, "I recall the days when the dollar was strong and every store had a sign, 'English Shop Here'."

"I remember that also," he said.

"We've even given you discounts for your traveler's checks."

"And you sent our packages to the airplane as a courtesy."

The doorman said, "You Americans thought it would last forever."

"It would have if someone hadn't stomped all over the dollar. Tell me the truth, do the French respect us anymore?"

They don't disrespect you. They ignore you. To them you are no better or worse than a Swedish tourist. Remember, there is nothing you can do for the French. They have everything."

□

I finally said, "There is more to life than hard currency, good living and gridlock."

"Why didn't you tell us that when the franc was soft?"

"I need a taxi."

"Where are you going?"

"To a fine French restaurant."

"What are you going to use for money?"

"I have a credit card that permits me to charge up to \$2,000."

"Should that do it if you don't order a fancy wine?"

"Don't you worry about me?" I said. "I know how to order a French meal. When I was here the last time I had the greatest dinner in the world at a bistro called Chez Bébé for \$25 a person."

"Bébé is no longer there."

"Where is it?" I asked.

"He's out in the traffic, trying to take his mistress to Maxim's."

A Trouper With a Trace of Bitterness

By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

KETCHUM, Idaho — Idaho is as far from Hollywood in fantasy as in geography. But it is to the mountains of Idaho that Ann Sothern has retreated.

The 23-room house in Bel Air was sold long ago and the furniture scattered. At the age of 75, the deft comedienne from Hollywood's golden era travels light. I don't want to own anything any more," she says, sitting in the living room of her rented house.

"You reach a point when possessions possess you." If the things she treasures are condensed into this cluttered room — carved statues of saints, old photographs in gilt and silver frames, wooden crucifixes, porcelain figurines and an ebony piano — old memories die harder.

The hardest thing is to turn on the television set and watch herself run down the stairs in some half-forgotten movie. In 1974, on a stage in Jacksonville, Florida, a ceiling fell on her back, fracturing a lumbar vertebra and smashing the nerves in her legs. She finished the performance, of course, held together with silver gaffer's tape, before she began the years of hospitals and neurologists. She was always a trouper.

Coincidentally, the cable channel Nickelodeon bought the two television series Sothern produced and starred in during the 1950s, "Private Secretary" and "The Ann Sothern Show." To Nickelodeon's surprise, the shows are among the most popular ever aired by the channel.

Then the remake of "A Letter to Three Wives" let Lindsay Anderson know that Sothern was still alive. The director of "The Whales of August," Anderson retained "a memory of her charm" from musicals like "When the Clouds Roll By" and "Lady Be Good." "In a sense she was too good an actress to be a star," says Anderson. "Being a star requires elephanitis of the ego. Ann scales her performances to what is demanded. A star delivers more than is required."

Mankiewicz is another admirer. "Ann was a damned good Broadway musical comedy ac-



Robert Down

Ann Sothern, now 75, at the piano in her Idaho home.

tress," he says. "She had the sexiest mouth any woman ever had. But, at Metro, poor Annie got stuck in the Sam Katz unit. She never got the big break Gene Kelly and others did, of being with the Arthur Freed steamroller of talent."

Those days are so far behind her that she can only shake her head in disbelief. "It was like being in a little cocoon. You didn't even have to walk to the set. There was always a limousine."

Here and now, the aspens tremble in the thin rain that drips steadily from the brown-striped awning. The two California cats creep under the window to snuggle against her. The rougher Idaho cats give her a kiss and disappear into the wet pines. For a moment, surrounded by her animals in the mist, she looks like Jane Darwell playing the bird lady in "Mary Poppins."

"A lot of times I think I like animals better than people," she says, crooning to Simon — "my old boy" — her 18-year-old ginger cat. Her last dog died four

years ago. This year has been heavy with death. A month ago, she returned to Beverly Hills to give a eulogy for the 23-year-old husband of her granddaughter who was killed racing friends home on his motorcycle. Now Sothern is a haven for her granddaughter and the girl's biscuit-colored Labrador.

Four deaths and emergency surgery last May — "They peeled me open like a pinecone because my small intestine had turned like a garden hose" — have left her melancholy. "I was so dumb," she says, in that husky, well-meaning voice. "I never thought you stopped making money or grew old."

The Whales of August was filmed on an island off the coast of Maine a year ago. She has just seen the movie for the first time — and shown the film to the friends and neighbors who surround her on the Sun Valley terrace. Her immediate response was horror at how fat she looked. The weight that made her recoil from her image on the screen is an ugly gift from the accident. She can

walk, but not without a cane, and her feet are numb. Mike Kaplan, the producer of "The Whales of August," hesitated before offering her the part. "But her mobility was irrelevant because of her wonderful spirit," he says.

An astrologer once told Sothern that her greatest success would come in her later years. She says she knew she was fated to act in "The Whales of August" when she opened the script and saw that the woman she was to play was named Tisha, which is the name of her daughter and only child.

When people talk encouragingly of a possible Academy Award nomination, she only shakes her head. "I think Hollywood has been terrible to me. If it goes the way it's always gone, they won't even know I was in the picture. Hollywood doesn't respond to a strong woman, not at all. I was too independent. How dare a woman be competitive or produce her own shows? My work was paramount. My training was to be on time and know my lines. There's never been anything scandalous about me, and to come out clean is pretty damn good. I've never met Barbra Streisand. I don't know if she's even likable. But I admire her. Hollywood has been unkind to her, too."

Years ago, as 16-year-old Harriet Lake, Ann Sothern was the outstanding high school composer in Minnesota. Music is still a solace. She plays the theme she wrote for "The Ann Sothern Show." "It's kind of haunting and sad, which I am," she says.

It is as close as she comes to wearing her soul upon her sleeve.

"She has a veneer of hardness," says her daughter, Tisha Sterling. "Even to me she doesn't show how she feels about the important things in her life. She shows her real heart on stage when nobody can touch her."

What Sothern longs for most is what most is impossible — "the wonderful isolation up there on the stage." In a mountain cabin beyond a dusty road lined with bear grass and goat's beard, she plays and wins a game of Trivial Pursuit. There is a sudden rain and a double rainbow. Solemnly, everyone makes a wish. "I want my legs back," she whispers.

PEOPLE

John Wayne's Widow Calls Him 'Superhuman'

Pilar Wayne, the widow of John Wayne, has written a book on Wayne that she will "set the record straight" and tell a beautiful love story at the same time. The National Enquirer paid her \$30,000 to excerpt "John Wayne: My Life With The Duke," and is sponsoring a 20-city promotional tour for her, the Los Angeles Herald Examiner reported. She described her late husband as "a superhuman being" and "the epitome of a man" who could also be stubborn, sexist, self-centered and irresponsible with money. Among other disclosures, the book reveals that Mrs. Wayne had an abortion during a 1950s affair with Wayne to avoid ruining his career and damaging his reputation while he was in the midst of divorcing his second wife. The two were married for 23 years but were separated at the time of Wayne's death in 1979 at age 72.

□

The Chinese-American cellist Yu Ma was awarded an honorary professorship at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music on Sunday, the Xinhua news agency reported. On Saturday, more than 1,400 people attended a concert by Ma despite the \$2.70 ticket price, the highest ever for a stage performance in Shanghai, Xinhua said. Ma, 32, was born in Paris and began studying music at the age of 4 before moving to the United States.

Bob Woodward has sold film rights to "Veil: The Secret Wars" of the CIA 1981-1987, his book on the late CIA director William Casey, to the MGM/UA studio for an undisclosed fee, studio officials said.

Hans Jonas, the American writer, teacher and philosopher, was awarded the West German book trade association's annual peace prize at the Frankfurt international book fair on Sunday. Jonas, 82, who was born in Germany but has lived in the United States since 1955, has written works on philosophy and religion, and has taught at American and Israeli universities. King Juan Carlos of Spain has been awarded the Alexander Onassis Foundation gold medal for his contribution to establishing democracy in his country, the foundation announced in Athens on Monday.

Concern
Looking for Fr

Kiosk

Haiti Candidate

Shot and Killed

BY JEFFREY L. COHEN

Times Staff Writer

Times Staff Writer